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ARMY AND NAVY REVIEW



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ARMY AND NAVY REVIEW

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ARMY *and* NAVY

REVIEW

BEING A REVIEW OF THE
ACTIVITIES OF THE OFFICERS AND
ENLISTED MEN STATIONED
IN SAN DIEGO DURING
THE EXPOSITION



SECTIONS

1. SAN DIEGO AND THE PANAMA-CALIFORNIA EXPOSITION.
2. ARTILLERY.
3. CAVALRY.
4. SIGNAL SERVICE AND AVIATION SCHOOL.
5. THE NAVY.
6. MARINE CORPS.
7. ATHLETICS.
8. EDITORIAL AND COMMENT.

Army and Navy Review Staff



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Managing Editor

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D. C. COLLIER, Ex-Pres. Panama-California Exposition
HERBERT R. FAY, Major C. A. C., National Guard of California



Presentation

any a year will pass before the words "1915 and San Diego" will fade from the minds of some four thousand enlisted men. The experiences, adventures, joys and pleasures were great indeed. Men of the different Arms became friends here; San Diego was thankful for their services and the men were thankful, being stationed here. They were proud of the work they accomplished and the services performed.

Realizing these facts, we have attempted to chronicle the events and names of men who were here during the Exposition year. Some future day when you open this book and glance over the pages you will, perhaps, be reminded of some event which will touch your heart. Keep it! Keep it! For even when you grow old, these memories will be joys to you. With these words, we present to you---the enlisted men of the U. S. Army, Navy and Marine Corps ---this volume.

THE EDITOR.

Soldier, Sailor or Marine

With a nerve that's steeled and steady
He is ever willing, ever ready,
And he faces bullets calmly
From a sniping foe unseen.

He is always on the level—
He's a stubborn, fighting devil—
He's an honour to his Country
Soldier, Sailor or Marine.

—Apologies to RAY I. HOPPMAN,
N. Y. Telegram.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
CITY OF SAN DIEGO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA
EDWIN M. CAPPS, MAYOR

Aug. 6th, 1915.

Mr. A. Aronson,
Editor,
Army and Navy Review,
San Diego, California.

Dear Sir:-

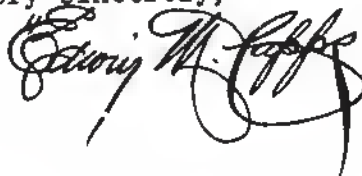
From the pioneer days of our City to the present time the men of the Army and Navy have formed an integral part in its history. Scarcely a page can be turned that does not chronicle some event connected with them.

San Diego is indebted to them, as its history will show, for many courtesies and for very pronounced assistance in gaining recognition at the National capitol.

The same generous spirit among the men of the Army and Navy of bygone years obtains today, and has been markedly manifest in their ready acquiescence in participating in the various affairs of a public nature which have been undertaken by the exposition officials, and which have formed so important a part in the success of our Exposition.

I feel that I am expressing the sentiment of the people of our City when I say that we very appreciatively acknowledge our obligation to them for contributing to the success of our fair, and for the cordial co-operation which has always been given to the citizens of San Diego by the men of the Army and Navy.

Very sincerely,



Mayor.

EXECUTIVE OFFICES



G. A. DAVIDSON. PRES.

July 13th,
1915.

Mr. A. Aronson,
Editor,
Army and Navy Review,
San Diego, California.

My dear sir:

To the men of the Army and Navy, San Diego owes a debt of gratitude as their presence in this city has been of unusual value, especially during this year of 1915 when thousands of visitors have come from all parts of the United States to see the Panama-California Exposition.

The Exposition officials feel that the men of the different arms of the service have added considerable to the success of the Exposition and their willingness to lend a hand on all occasions has been of inestimable value.

It seems only fitting that this memorable year should be properly recorded and perpetuated by the Army and Navy Review and as president of the Panama-California Exposition I am willing to lend my hearty support to this undertaking and wish it all success. In behalf of the Exposition, I desire personally to thank the gallant and courteous men who go to make up the ranks of the United States Army and Navy.

Sincerely yours,


President.

D. C. COLLIER, PRESIDENT
C. A. RICHARDSON, VICE PRES.
JNO. J. HINKLE, VICE PRES.
KIRK CORNELL, SECRETARY



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SAN DIEGO, CAL. July 16, 1915.

Mr. A. Aronson,
Editor,
Army and Navy Review,
San Diego, California.

Dear Mr. Aronson:-

No body in San Diego realizee what the city owes to the presence here of the men of the Army and Navy better than I. They have added so much to the worthwhiledness of San Diego not alone for the tourist but for the citizen of this Pearl of California, that any attempt on my part to voice, or measure that addition would be worse than futile. I do feel however that I should make plain to you my personal sense of obligation.

I have learned of your plan to perpetuate the memory of this Exposition year in the ARMY AND NAVY REVIEW, and I shall consider it a real obligation on my part to do what I may to assist in making such a meritorious project a success from every point of view. That it will be a success goes without saying, for the people of this city feel pretty much as I do about the splendid men of the two eervices and the publication that represents them in San Diego.

I am, my Dear Mr. Aronson

SINCERFLY YOURS,

D. C. Collier

COAST ARTILLERIEY CORPS
NATIONAL GUARD OF CALIFORNIA
SAN DIEGO

Mr. A. Aronson,
Editor, Army and Navy Review,
San Diego, California.
Sir:

It is with pleasure that I acknowledge the excellent service rendered during 1915 by the Army and Navy at the Panama-California Exposition, San Diego, California.

The citizens of San Diego appreciate the presence of the various organizations representing the several branches of the military service, and desire to express their gratitude for the willingness shown by these officers and men in making our exposition and other local occasions the successes obtained.

The commissioned and enlisted personnel of these troops is of the highest order, their conduct and bearing has added greatly to the pleasure of meeting and knowing them, and the performance of their duty here has been such as calls for our honest admiration.

Your effort to perpetuate the facts associated with the service of these troops within our city gates meets with my hearty approval, and I am sure your review of their activities as published in the ARMY AND NAVY REVIEW will give satisfaction to all concerned.

Very respectfully,

HERBERT R. FAY,

Major, Coast Artillery Corps,
National Guard of California.

Officials Panama-California Exposition



G. AUBREY DAVIDSON, President

Photo by Vreeland

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General Review of Army and Navy Activities at the Panama-California Exposition





COLONEL JOSEPH H. PENDLETON

FOREWORD

By COLONEL JOSEPH H. PENDLETON

Commanding Fourth Regiment

U. S. Marines

THIS BEAUTIFUL EXPOSITION, built to celebrate one of the greatest peaceful achievements of man, the completion of the Panama Canal, is a triumph of exposition of the peaceful arts. Here is beauty transcendent, plenty, and peace. The arts of peace, and the production of useful things, of all kinds, for the good of man are here portrayed. Nature and art combine to make this one of the most beautiful spots on our earth today; and to this peaceful exposition, strange as it may seem to the unthinking or the hasty thinker, the military have added not a little of attraction. The Marines encamped in the grounds themselves, the Cavalry in the Park beyond the Eastern Canyon, the Coast Artillery, a near neighbor at Point Loma, with their excellent band on the grounds, and frequent and welcome visits from our naval vessels, and participation of their crews in the parades, and in augmenting the crowds; all have added to the picturesqueness of the exposition, and to the pleasure and education of those who came here to enjoy and to learn.

And where could this beautiful Exposition have had a more perfect setting than in this wonderful City of San Diego? San Diego with its beautiful surroundings, its matchless climate, and its wonderful resources, is the ideal location for this dream of peaceful loveliness which we call the Panama California Exposition.

And, finally, where could there be a more fitting place for an exhibition camp of United States Marines? San Diego's every advantage of climate, of strategic location, of wonderful natural formation of land and sea, make it the perfect, the ideal location for a Marine Corps Advance Base Station. When our visitors see the training of the Marines, their varied instruction in the different trades of warfare required in Advance Base and Expeditionary work; when they see the benefit of this thorough training in the almost instantaneous movement of these men when called upon, as they have been twice, since the opening of the Exposition, for a sudden dash to the scene of threatened trouble; they appreciate what preparedness means, and what it should mean in a much larger way. They can appreciate why San Diego should have a permanent Marine Advance Base Station, of a Brigade at least, in this most advantageous location, in this most strategically, and climatically, perfect situation.

As this Exposition has been designed to be in the main educational, it is well that our visitors may see these things of which I have spoken. It is well that they may go from here with a beautiful picture in their minds, a picture of this wonderful Exposition, a picture of this magnificent city, and a picture which will grow in their minds, as we hope to see it grow here before our eyes, a picture of peace with preparedness.

J. H. PENDLETON.



IN THE BOTANICAL GARDENS

SAN DIEGO

and the Panama-California Exposition

BEFORE the building of the San Diego Exposition was started, assurance was given by the United States Government that there would be no request for a subsidy as had been granted by various world's fairs of the past. Possibly in recognition of this unusual attitude, the Government showed a cordial disposition to assist San Diego in other ways; notably in the support rendered by the Department of War and Navy.

The most considerate gift beyond a doubt, was that of the services of the entire Second Battalion of the Fourth Regiment of the U. S. Marines of which Colonel J. H. Pendleton with his adjutant, Captain C. H. Lyman, maintain regimental headquarters overlooking the Plaza de Panama. The Battalion under the command of Major W. N. McKelvy occupies the entire lower end of the Mesa, on the portion of which stand most of the state buildings.

The "model marine camp" is almost the first detail of the grounds to strike the eye of the visitor, regardless of whether he comes by the east gate, winding along El Paseo, or across the majestic Puente Cabrillo, which forms the western approach to the grounds. Every morning, except Sunday, there is a drill by the marines in their barracks, showing to interested spectators, the manner in which Uncle Sam trains his "soldiers and sailors too" for the heavy duties of a possible war, and the almost equally important duties of peace. On each afternoon, except those days which are half holidays with the marines, the Battalion turns out in the Plaza de Panama and gives a review.

The men of other branches of the service are also great factors in making the Exposition picturesque. The artillery, cavalry, navy and the other branches of the service are seen very frequently escorting Governors of various states, commanding officers in the army and navy, as well as diplomats and war heroes of other countries. The evening review is considered one of the myriad activities.

The maintenance of the model camp is a surprise to most visitors, who are only just beginning to realize, that the fighting men of the army and navy have to do something besides fight. A field hospital, which is there maintained, is a model. The mess tents and all details of practical housekeeping can serve as models to members of the many Women's Clubs, which visit the grounds in a body.

The very layout of the camp is worthy of attention for it is entirely due to the work of the marines that the unsightly mesa where the camp now stands has been converted into a well nigh perfect parade ground, athletic field and city of neat tents. Major McKelvy personally superintended the work of levelling off the area, allowing him to use the excess earth for filling in at the very tip of the plateau and thus adding materially to his acreage. It was under his direction also that the piping about the grounds was laid and the castle-like wall overlooking the boulevard through the canyon. The companies in the battalion have established a friendly rivalry to see which can deck out its section with flowers and shrubs.



THE PUENTE CABRILLO

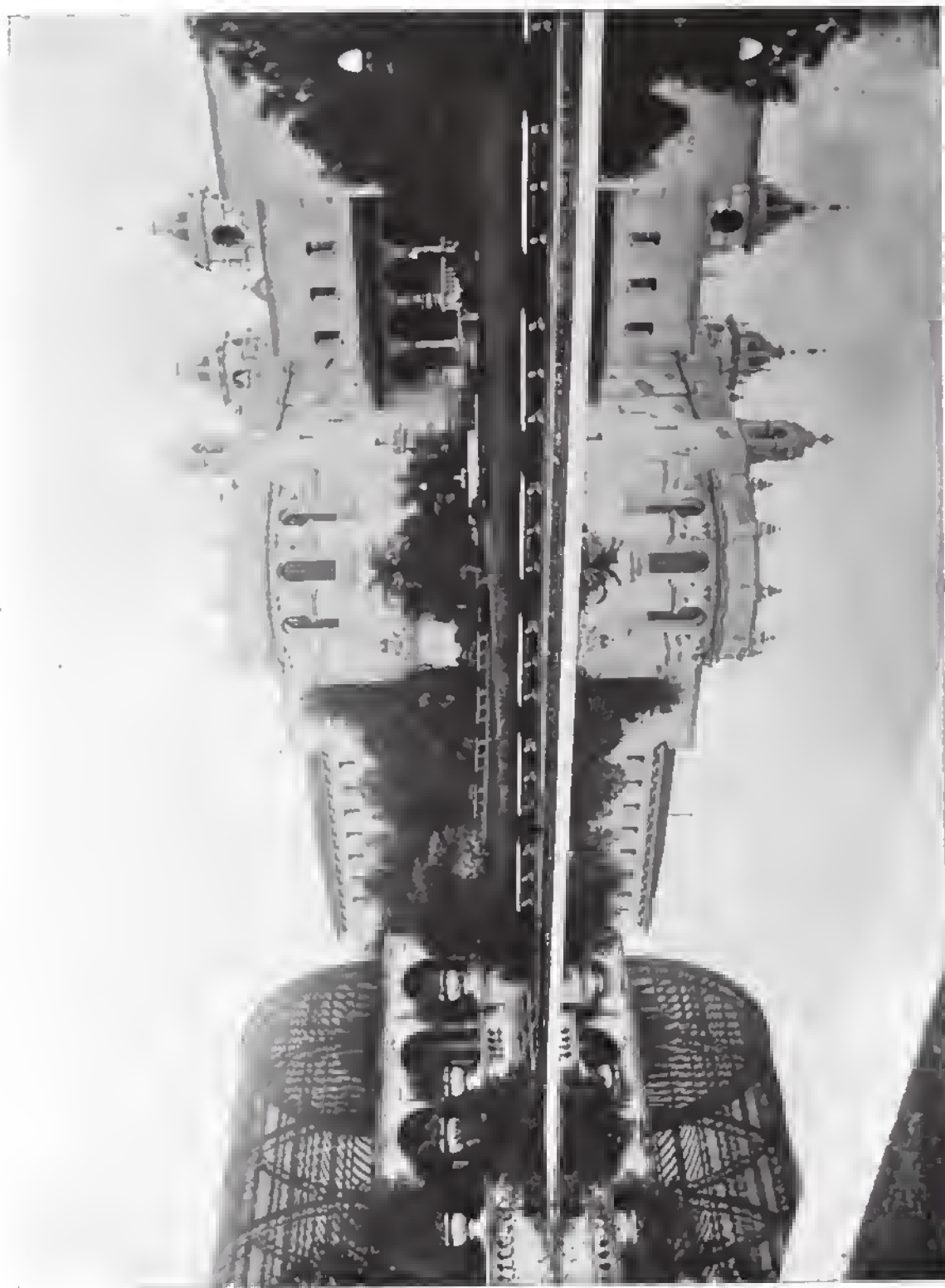


ARMY AND NAVY FIELD DAY AT THE EXPOSITION. FOURTH U. S. MARINES IN A
CLOSE RACE WITH COAST ARTILLERY MEN IN THE WALL
SCALING EVENTS.

Another branch of the service is the squadron from the First Cavalry, this detail being in command of Capt. Geo. Van Horn Moseley. The camp is maintained in Balboa Park, just east of the Exposition grounds from which the troops can come easily into the Exposition for their manoeuvres in the large cavalry field at the north end of the grounds. They also contribute their services generously for escorting various distinguished guests into the Exposition and in fact, on all special parade duty.

A third material contribution by the government is the services of the Thirteenth Band, U. S. Coast Artillery Corps, which is stationed for 1915 at Fort Rosecrans which protects San Diego harbor. Four concerts are given a week by this organization and the artillerymen are frequently used in spectacular parade work. The band of the Fourth Regiment marines also furnishes its service on many occasions, entirely apart from those in which the rest of the battalion takes part, and on frequent occasions the First Cavalry Band has added its quota to the musical attractions of the Exposition. Further assistance has been rendered on many occasions through the Pacific fleet and Captain Ashley Robertson of the U. S. S. San Diego, every important parade to the Exposition has included as one of its most spectacular features a good sized detachment of sailors from one or more of the battleships in San Diego harbor.

Admission to the grounds, of course, is free to all United States soldiers and sailors and marines in uniform and the presence of the uniformed men at every part of the grounds is a feature particularly pleasing to visitors.



IN THE BOTANICAL GARDENS. VARIED INDUSTRIES BUILDING IN BACKGROUND



PART OF ONE OF THE MILITARY PARADES SEEN ALMOST DAILY. THE EXPOSITION
SPANISH BAND IS SHOWN AT THE HEAD OF THE PROCESSION PASSING
BETWEEN FILES OF SAILORS FROM THE U. S. S. SAN DIEGO,
FLAGSHIP OF THE PACIFIC FLEET, AND COAST
ARTILLERYMEN FROM FORT ROSECRANS
WHICH GUARDS THE ENTRANCE TO
SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

The battleships in harbor are exceedingly interesting to the tourists who resort to every measure to get out to the ships and examine the mechanism of the heavy guns. The aerial corps at North Island, just across the bay from San Diego, is extensively visited by tourists who yearn to make their first trip through the air in an army aeroplane. Similar requests and equally fruitless, are made to the commandants of the submarines which are frequently in the harbor.



IN THE BOTANICAL GARDENS. VARIED INDUSTRIES BUILDING IN BACKGROUND

There are many unique features at the San Diego Exposition, and their number and importance is due directly to the existence of the fair at San Francisco, at first thought a calamity but now recognized as a decided boon, for it was competition that forced San Diego to create something different from the conventional, and better than it.

Several of the buildings are large, but except for the great dome and tower of the California State Building, standing at the west approach near the end of the great Puente Cabrillo, few are tall. Instead they spread luxuriously over broad spaces on the mesa which looks down on the sea and the strand of Coronado, or back up the fertile valleys to the Sierras, with long, cool cloisters and arcades lining their facades. Instead of baking streets there are prados, bordered with acacia and lawns and thick beds of gladiolus and poinsettia and low shrubbery which droops through the arches of the arcades. Up the walls, up to the Spanish domes and towers and the belfries where pigeons nest and mission bells swing, clambers the gorgeous growth of rose and honeysuckle and bougainvillea, the superb vine whose bloom does much to make a fairyland of Southern California.



LOOKING ACROSS THE PLAZA DE PANAMA TO THE SCIENCE AND EDUCATION
BUILDING—CALIFORNIA BUILDING TOWER IN BACKGROUND.

A portal invites one past the cloister, and beyond there lies a quiet patio, green with foliage illuminated by the color of an occasional flowering shrub, murmuring with the soft play of a fountain. A rug-draped balcony on the wall of an adjoining palace stirs a lazy spirit of romance, and a recollection of Spanish tradition, and a complete understanding when the shrubbery stirs slightly and there appears a slim caballero singing his serenade to the girl behind the railing. The guards and attendants in this dream city are conquistadores and caballeros. The dancing girls who hold carnival in the plazas and along the Prado are Spanish dancing girls.



CITY OF SAN DIEGO AND HARBOR FROM A BALLOON 1400 FEET HIGH

San Diego is the furthest south of the Pacific ports of this country, 600 miles nearer the Panama Canal than San Francisco, and equipped with a 22 mile natural harbor. So far, San Diego should be the first port to benefit from the opening of the Canal. But further than that, the curvature of the coast places San Diego much further east than the ports to the north, and still more important, the grade over the Sierras at that point is much lower than elsewhere. These are important considerations in the matter of railroads, and naturally that is an important factor in that the goods brought through the Canal must be shipped to the back country by rail, and the farm and mineral products of the back country must be shipped to tidewater by rail.

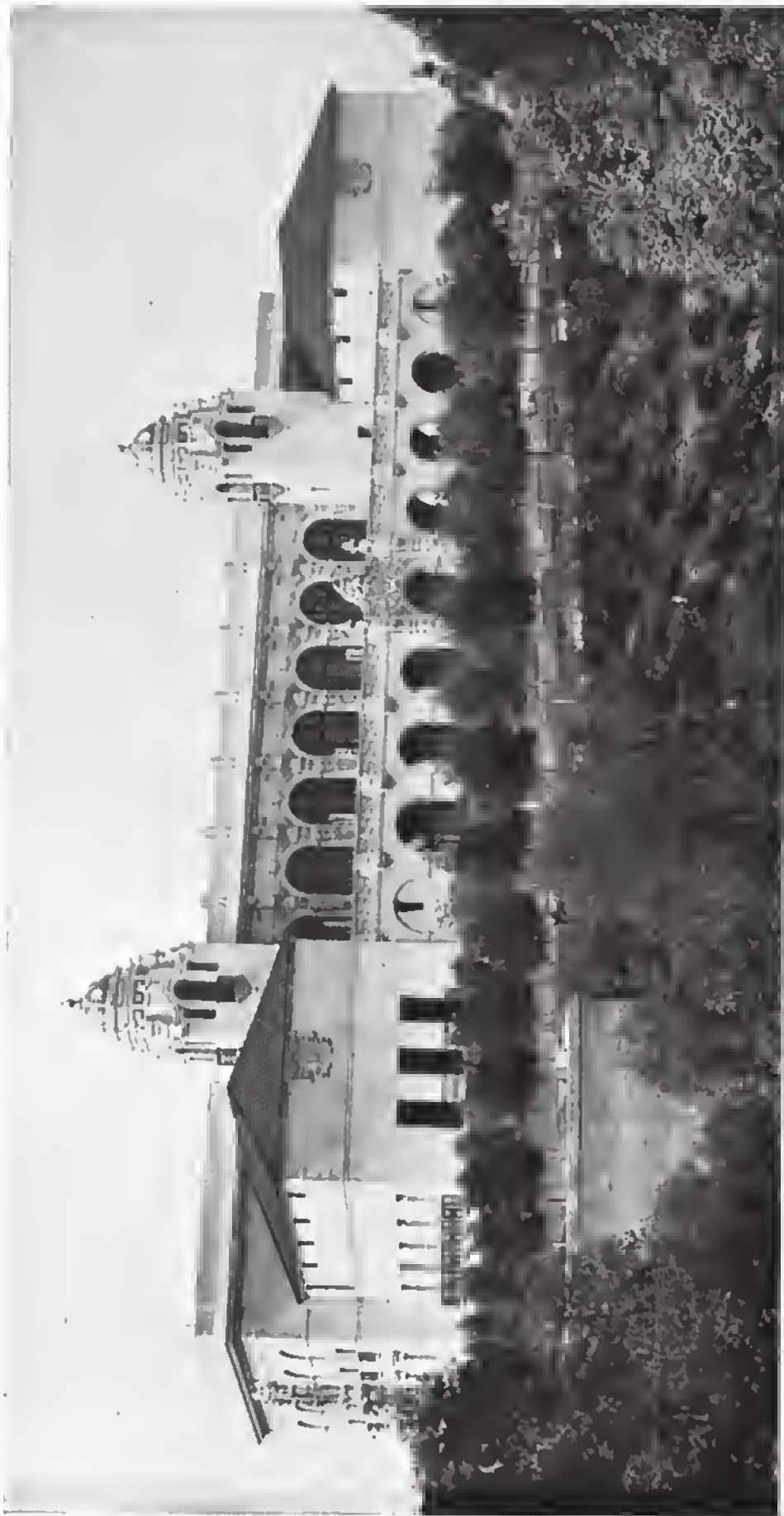
San Diego, then, has an individual interest in the development of the back country, but broader than that interest is the genuine intent of the Exposition to stimulate bigger things, the upbuilding of the entire west, and in this program Washington and Montana and Kansas are taking as much interest as Nevada and New Mexico and Utah and the other states which may be considered as in the southwest. Their state buildings are devoted to a sort of "follow up" system of the Exposition's program for developing the nation's agricultural resources, by methods as novel as the architectural program and as effective.

The "back-to-the-land" movement has been urged by pen and brush and oratory. It can be conceded that the country is fairly well aware that there should be a shifting of population from city to country instead of country to city. It can be conceded that the city man who has made more or less of a failure, and his brother who has made more or less of a success in the metropolis, alike have a longing to get out of the dust and turmoil and tension of town and into the clear air of the fields. But the land is not occupied. The government has held land shows, but the movement to the farm is not a big one.

The failure of these methods is due to just one thing—the lack of any real information to the possible farmer as to how he was going to get back to the land and what he was going to do when he got there. The same is true of world's fair agricultural exhibits of the past, which have shown majestic pyramids of oranges and a great array of other fruit and vegetables and cereals and grasses. None were materially different from those the possible farmer might have seen in his own city at the grocery or produce exchange. That is another significant difference between San Diego's new type and the old world's fair.



FAMOUS OUTDOOR PIPE ORGAN. LARGEST IN THE WORLD. DONATED TO THE EXPOSITION AND THE CITY OF SAN DIEGO BY JOHN D. AND ADOLPH SPRECKELS



SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA COUNTIES BUILDING



NEVADA BUILDING

The man who walked through the palace of machinery at the world's fair of the past and saw absolutely nothing to catch and retain his interest will not see that sort of machinery exhibit. At the north end of the grounds there is a great tract of land. Through that tract are moving the heaviest tractors, the giant cultivators, the latest style in reapers and binders and threshers. The city man who would not look for a minute at idle machinery in a great hall, or at a sheaf of wheat in another great hall, will look at a motor-driven machine which sows the wheat and another reaps it and gets it ready for the mill.

Down the Alameda from that large scale farm display is the model intensive farm. Many there are in the back to the land movement who can afford to take up 160 or 320 acre tracts, equip them and cultivate them, but many others there are who for financial or physical reasons can do nothing of the sort. But if these men can see a five acre tract bearing a variety of fruits, and by intensive cultivation bearing a still greater variety of vegetables in the soil beneath the fruit trees, if they can see a little section given over to vineyards, another to berries, another to a small poultry farm, if they can see that this tract produces four or five times as much as the same area did under old style methods, and with less labor, if they can catch the spirit of the "little lander," who gets "a sure living and a good profit on a little land"—then there is a meaning to them. The effort has been to show just such men exactly what they can expect if they are willing to work.



ON THE PLAZA DE PANAMA. BAND OF THE 4TH REGIMENT U. S. MARINES

In the center of the model intensive farm is a typical western bungalow. And while the prospective farmer is discovering that modern machinery is saving him the drudgery that his grandfather had to bear, the prospective farmer's wife is discovering that other machinery will save her the drudgery that was her grandmother's. She will see that the model bungalow has equipment just as complete as the city apartment.

Both of them will discover that if they could make money on a small tract, other city people could do the same with a similar tract nearby, and others in the other direction—in brief, that intensive farming means colonizing, and colonies mean good roads and good schools and churches and the other essentials of community life. The principal terrors of farm life are shown to be only bogies.



FORT YUMA INDIAN SCHOOL BAND

The Fort Yuma Indian Band

THE above picture represents the Fort Yuma Indian School Band. This band is notable for being the only full-blooded Indian Band in existence. It was organized on October 1st, 1913, by Band Master Bion E. Mills. It may be said here that when Mr. Mills first attempted to organize them into a musical organization, most of these people who were seen almost daily for nearly a month, playing popular and classical music at the Panama-California Exposition, knew very little about music or a musical instrument. It seems as though this band has been organized in a peculiar way. Mr. Mills, who was formerly instructor in Healds Conservatory of Music of Long Beach, happened to be in Yuma County with his wife, who went there for her health, when it was suggested to him that such an organization might be formed. Mr. L. L. Odele, the superintendent of the Fort Yuma Indian School, is probably more than anybody else responsible for this band, as he has appointed Mr. Mills and equipped the band with all the instruments.

(Complete roster of the band on following page.)

The Fort Yuma Indian Band

The members of the band are arranged as follows:

Bion E. Mills.....	Band Master
John McKinly	Cornet Soloist
W. Parker	Cornet
Grover Bread	Cornet
Eddie Tone	Cornet
E. Venne	E flat Clarinet
John Lee.....	B flat Clarinet Soloist
Henry Chapis	Clarinet
Joe Montague	Clarinet
Thos. Jackson	Clarinet
Herbert Bryant	Clarinet
Sevan Russel	1st Trombone
Willie Savilla	2nd Trombone
Sholly Parker	3rd Trombone
Joel Olip	Bass
Raphael Cleveland	Bass
Edmond Jackson	Baritone Soloist
Frank Dewey	Base Drum
Robert Newton	Snare Drum
Jesse Webb	Solo Alto
Mike Bryant	Second Alto
Tony Curran	Third Alto
Fidles Hills	Fourth Alto
Wm. Black	Clarinet



Artillery

FOREWORD

by **LIEUTENANT COLONEL WM. C. DAVIS**

Commanding Coast Defenses of San Diego



LIEUT. COL. WM. C. DAVIS

DURING the past few years an organized propaganda largely subsidized by a retired steel manufacturer has endeavored through the instrumentalities of the press, the public schools, and the pulpit, to preach their so-called doctrine of "peace," in which are promulgated to the people the wickedness of all past wars, the needlessness of the present great war (which they oracularly declare will be the last), and the wastefulness of all military preparations. Moral Suasion and Arbitration are henceforth to settle all disputes between nations; and the U. S., as the exponent of justice and morality (they claim) should lead the way by dismantling forts, scrapping its ships, and disbanding its Army and Navy. The names of Washington, Jackson, Scott, Taylor, Lincoln, Grant, Dewey and McKinley are held to obloquy as exponents of "militarism;" and the soldiers who in the Revolution

achieved our Independence; in 1812-'15 vindicated our right to exist as a Nation; in 1847-'48 opened California and the "Golden West" to civilization; in 1861-'65 removed the blot of slavery from our escutcheon; and in 1898-'99 redeemed Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines from centuries of misrule, are denominated "murderers." Yet where is the humanitarian who will deny in his inmost heart that civilization and the world have not bettered as a consequence of each and every war above named? or the economist who will contend that the results springing from these wars could have been obtained by Moral Suasion or Arbitration? or the patriotic American whose heart does not swell with pride as he reads of the sacrifices and achievements of his forebears and his brothers in arms, in winning our national existence, perpetuating the Union, and extending its dominion under the beneficent rule of the Stars and Stripes?

Why do the "pacifists" call for disarmament at home when they know that relatively speaking we are already disarmed? That, while we have the greatest stretch of navigable waters washing our shores to protect from invasion, of any civilized Nation, our Navy has sunk from second to probably fourth place among the navies of the world; and our seacoast defenses, which require two reliefs to man properly, through the 24 hours of day and night, have in the U. S. barely enough trained men to furnish one-third of one relief; that our mobile troops, scattered as they are, throughout the world, can assemble at home for our defence scarcely more men than the police force enrolled in some of our larger cities? Why do not the "pacifists" transfer their activities and funds to the Nations where "militarism" already exists?

With the "pacifists" especially, as with many unthinking people, the idea is prevalent that the soldier's chief duty is to fight—to take human life. Never was idea more false. For every hour actually spent in battle, in seeking to destroy, the soldier spends days and weeks as peacemaker in a troubled land, restoring order from disorder, as in the pacification of Cuba and the Philippines; and when our civil communities at home are stricken and paralyzed by earthquake, cyclone, flood or fire, it is the soldier again who comes to the rescue and through the perfection of military organization gathers with loving hands the dead, binds up the wounds of the injured and provides food, shelter and protection for the destitute. Nor should we forget that for every man killed or wounded in battle a score of persons owe their lives to the application of medical science developed by Army surgeons primarily for the protection of the soldiers in their charge, but the beneficent results of which have been freely given to a waiting world. Yellow fever, the scourge of tropical America since its discovery, yielded its secret to Major Walter Reed, who gave his own life in the proof, made the West Indies habitable for the white race, and rendered possible the building of the Panama Canal—another triumph of Army training and discipline. Typhoid fever, which has claimed as victims a thousand fold more of our youth than ever perished on battle fields, is now through inoculation no longer the terror of unsewered communities. Hook-worm and beri-beri have also surrendered to medical skill, while improved methods of sanitation, introduced and enforced by Army discipline, have transformed pestilential cities, like Manila and Colon, into veritable health resorts.

Army training and schooling, far from being the evil thing that the "pacifists" opine, develops the health and physique of the individual, and inculcates, with a love for the flag and country, traits of obedience, devotion to duty, respect for authority, and resourcefulness in danger, not obtainable by any other means, and sadly lacking among our youth of the present day.

Nor is war itself the greatest evil that may befall a community. For while the scars of war may not be entirely effaced in one or even two generations, the moral rejuvenation of the nation will last still longer and exceed in value the ravages of war. There is only one way to refine gold, and that is by fire; there is oftenliness but one way to regenerate a nation, and that is in war's furnace. No more ardent lover of peace ever lived than John Ruskin, the great English essayist, yet he could write:

"All the pure and noble arts of peace are founded on war; no great art ever rose upon earth, but among a nation of soldiers. As peace is established or extended, the arts decline. They reach an unparalleled pitch of costliness, but lose their life, enlist themselves at last on the side of luxury and corruption, and among wholly tranquil nations wither utterly away. So when I tell you that war is the foundation of all the arts, I mean also that it is the foundation of all the high virtues and faculties of men. It was very strange for me to discover this—and very dreadful—but I saw it to be quite an undeniable fact. We talk peace and learning, peace and plenty, peace and civilization; but I found that those were not the words which the Muse of History coupled together; but that on her lips the words were—peace and selfishness, peace and sensuality, peace and corruption, peace and death. I found, in brief, that all great nations learned their truth of word, and strength of thought, in war; that they were nourished in war and wasted in peace; taught by war and deceived by peace; trained by war and betrayed by peace; that they were born in war and expired in peace."

WILLIAM C. DAVIS.

HISTORY OF FORT ROSECRANS

By Chaplain Jos. L. Hunter, C. A. C.



GENERAL VIEW OF FORT ROSECRANS

COAST DEFENSES OF SAN DIEGO, is the official designation which includes Fort Rosecrans, Fort Pio Pico, San Diego Barracks, and some other military reservations. Spain claimed San Diego Bay by reason of discovery by Cabrillo in 1542. The military defenses date from 1769, when the Spanish Naval and Army Expeditions of Portola reached San Diego Bay. A hospital was improvised near the site of San Diego Barracks, and a few days later the Presidio, on the hill just back of Old Town, was constructed with rude earthworks, and some huts for quarters. These were strengthened the next year by a stockade and two bronze cannon, one of which was pointed toward the harbor and the other toward the Indian Village. In 1793 Vancouver visited the harbor and suggested to the English the advantages of fortifications on Ballast Point, then called Point Gujjarros (cobblestones). The Spaniards immediately strengthened the Presidio and built Fort Gujjarros on the site of Battery Wilkeson. The battery was six Nine Pounders. Its first action, lasting nearly an hour, was with the American ship "Lelia Byrd," mounting six small guns and engaged in contraband trade. In 1804 a 25-foot flat boat was constructed and used in the San Diego river between Ft. Gujjarros and the Presidio. In 1820 the Spanish Garrison at the Presidio was 110 men. The first Mexican Governor of California, Echcandia, made the Presidio his Headquarters, and Pio Pico, the last of the Mexican Governors, spent much of his life at Old Town. The United States forces arrived on the sloop of war "Cyane," S. F. Dupont, Captain, and included Major John C. Fremont, Kit Carson, and 160 men. They captured San Diego and used it as a base for operations against Los Angeles. December 6, 1846, Gen. Kearney fought against Gen. Andreas Pico the battle of San Pasqual and lost 21 killed, whose bones lie in the Military Cemetery on the crest of Point Loma. Kearney's men were worn out, and starving, from their long march across the continent, and underestimated the enemy.

San Diego Barracks were acquired in 1850 and occupied by Volunteers. U. S. Grant was a Quartermaster here, in the early days of the American occupation. Battery "D," Third Artillery, arrived in San Diego in 1855. Since that time the Third Artillery has always been represented in the Defenses of San Diego.



VIEW FROM POST EXCHANGE, FORT ROSECRANS

In 1871 small emplacements for smooth bore guns were started on Ballast Point, but never completed. The military reservation on the southern end of Point Loma contains 940 acres. The first garrison of U. S. troops on this reservation was established in February, 1898, and consisted of a detachment of Battery "D," Third Artillery, under command of Lieut. G. T. Patterson, as a sub-post of San Diego Barracks. The next year the Ballast Point Batteries were designated Fort Rosecrans, in honor of the late Major General Wm. S. Rosecrans.

The permanent garrison consists of the 28th and 115th Companies Coast Artillery Corps. During the Panama-California Exposition the 30th and 160th Companies, and the 13th Band, Coast Artillery Corps, are present on temporary duty.

The perfect climate giving ideal conditions for drill and record practice, has always been an attraction to the best officers and men in the service. It is considered one of the most desirable posts in the army, and the garrison one of the most efficient. In gun and mine practice the companies have always ranked high, and frequently held first place.

During 1911 each company sent troops to the Mexican Border seven different times, and in every case they departed within three or four hours after orders were received, and were less time en route than any other troops. During this service they furnished garrisons for Calexico, Jacumba Springs, Campo, Tecate, Cottonwood Creek, Dulzura, Tia Juana, and many patrols.

During 1912 the Fort Rosecrans troops were again doing Mexican Border Duty. March 15th, 1914, the 28th Company, C. A. C., was suddenly sent to Tecate to preserve neutrality, but was returned to its station March 28.

April 20, 1914, the 28th Company again occupied Tecate and adjacent border positions; and the 115th Company marched to San Ysidro, April 25; the 29th, 57th, 66th, 147th Companies and a detachment of the 61st Company, C. A. C., arrived on the Mexican Border to reinforce the Fort Rosecrans troops. August 4th, 1914, the 1st Cavalry relieved the Coast Artillery Troops, and the San Francisco troops returned on the U. S. A. Transport "Buford." The 28th Company moved from Tecate to San Ysidro April 26, and returned to Fort Rosecrans August 5, 1914.



ONE OF THE DEFENDERS OF THE HARBOR OF THE SUN



BATTALION INSPECTION, FORT ROSECRANS

These Coast Artillery Troops went to the border fully prepared for field service, with equipment in first-class condition. They showed ability to take care of themselves in the field. No organization of the mobile army has taken the field more promptly. During this border duty the command spent all available time in extended order drills, and the preparation and solution of tactical problems. This gave the troops variety, hardening exercise, practice in field problems, and familiarity with the country adjacent to the border. Once each week there was a field exercise with long marches and a night bivouac. Four field guns were mounted in a concealed position commanding the border, and the troops were drilled in handling them. A portable searchlight, in a protected position which overlooked the Mexican terrain, was successfully used in night maneuvers. Signal stations were established on two high mountains, Mt. Tecate and Mt. Otay, so that uninterrupted communication could be had for a distance of thirty miles along the Mexican border. Field maps were made by Coast Artillery Officers, assisted by non-commissioned officers, sketching the border from Tecate to the Pacific Ocean. This experience satisfied many officers of high rank that our present Coast Artillery troops when on border duty, in hiking ability, in effectiveness for a campaign in the field against an enemy, are equally as good infantry soldiers as were the 3rd Artillery who acted as infantry in the Philippines during the Spanish-American War and Philippine Insurrection, which is equivalent to saying they were as good as any infantry troops in the field at the same time. The most intelligent observers, including many veteran soldiers, in the vicinity of the border camps, compared the Coast Artillery very favorably with the Infantry and Cavalry; saying that none did more or better work than the Coast Artillery. The efficiency of this command is largely the result of the history, traditions and experiences of its organization. A brief account of which should therefore foster the esprit de corps so essential to the Army.



OFF FOR A HIKE

HISTORY OF COAST ARTILLERY AT FORT ROSECRANS

The history of these companies begins with the 1st and 3rd Artillery, organized in 1775. Throughout the two wars with England, the Florida Indian War, 1836-1842, and the Mexican War, they served with marked distinction for efficiency and gallantry.

The Mexican War was a training school for the officers who were most prominent and efficient in the Civil War. The 1st Artillery furnished 28 Union and 12 Confederate generals.

Space will not permit a list of the distinguished officers and men who have served with the 3rd Artillery. Such a list would include three Generals-in-Chief of the Army, Macomb, Scott and Sherman; Lieut. Generals Bragg and Early of the Confederate Army; Major Generals Meade, Thomas, T. W. Sherman, Reynolds, Ord, Burnside, Keyes and an unknown number of other major and brigadier generals who served with distinction in the U. S. and Confederate Armies. The 3rd Artillery was engaged in the Florida Indian Wars from 1836-1842, losing eleven officers and 158 men. The subsequent history of the regiment is so important and varied that space will permit only a brief outline for each company.

28TH COMPANY, COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

As Battery "E," 3rd Artillery, it was part of the garrison at Ft. Brown, Texas, engaged in the first battle of the Mexican War, May 5-7, 1846. It was then made a mounted battery with Captain Braxton Bragg and Lieuts. Geo. H. Thomas and John F. Reynolds as officers, a famous trio. Bragg was victor at Chickamauga and Thomas there earned his title "Rock of Chickamauga;" Thomas was victor at Nashville; and Reynolds the hero of Gettysburg. In the battles of Monterey and Buena Vista this battery was conspicuous for brilliant courage and determined fighting. Their gallantry has never been surpassed. In the intervals between the Mexican and Civil Wars it was stationed in Minnesota and saw much service in Western Territories. In the Civil War it took part in the first operations, including the capture of Alexandria, Va. As part of Sherman's Brigade, in the center at Bull Run, it covered the retreat with heavy losses, but splendid bravery and success. During the war it operated very effectively around Richmond and along the South Atlantic Coast. At Olusta, Florida, 15 men were killed and 33 wounded or taken prisoners. From 1865-71 it was stationed in the South Atlantic States; '72-'96 at Fort Hamilton, Leavenworth, Washington, McPherson. October 22, 1896, it arrived at Ft. Mason and occupied various stations around San Francisco until it sailed for Camp McKinley, Honolulu, April 30, 1904. It sailed for San Francisco July 11, 1905, on the "Sherman" arriving July 19. July 23 it sailed on the Santa Rosa for San Diego, Calif., and thence via Steamer DeLussy to Ft. Rosecrans. August 1, 1907, it was designated a Torpedo Company. It held the highest figure of merit in target practice with three-inch rifles for 1909, 1910 and 1911. This company is proud of its splendid history, and will maintain its honored traditions.



BATTALION PARADE, FORT ROSECRANS

30TH COMPANY, C. A. C.

The 30th Company was originally Battery "H," 3rd Artillery. It is not possible to give its history prior to 1831, when it took station at Ft. Monroe, and from there proceeded to Charleston, S. C., to put down Nullification. Its services in the Indian Wars were distressing beyond description, due to the almost boundless and impenetrable swamps.

It served as a Mounted Battery with Patterson's Division of Scott's Army on the advance to and capture of Mexico City. The armament of the company consisted of four 12-pounder brass guns and two 24-pounder howitzers. For their courage and effectiveness at Cerro Gordo, Captain Steptoe was brevetted Major. Its service was effective and brilliant to the end of the war.

During the Civil War it served in the Virginia Campaigns with great distinction and valor. Space will not permit a list of the battles, suffice it to say they missed but little of the fighting and contributed much to the results. The history of which all are familiar with.

After the war they were stationed at Ft. Adams, R. I., until 1869. They occupied other posts for brief periods, and were at Madison Barracks, N. Y., 1876-1881. During the election troubles the Battery was sent to South Carolina. During the Railroad Riots of 1877 it saw service at Philadelphia and Pittsburg. From 1896-8 it was at Angel Island, Calif.

They sailed from San Francisco, June 29, 1898, on the "Newport," with General Merritt. Arrived at Manila July 28, and landed at once, going into shelter tents at Camp Dewey. On outpost and in action July 31 in the heaviest engagement of the Spanish-American War in the Philippines. On outpost and in action again August 3 and 6. Participated in the assault and capture of Manila on right of line of 2nd Brigade August 13. Began advance 8:00 a. m., through bamboo, crossed 700 yards of swamps and captured trenches, passing into Malate over Pasay Road. Stopped at bridge in rear of old fort until about 2:00 p. m., advanced into New Manila with Gen. Green and guarded Brigade Headquarters at Insular Cigar Factory and bridge near Headquarters. Moved into quarters at Cuartel de Meisic August 14. Performed Provost Guard duty in Manila, and outpost between Tondo and Caloocan from August 14 to February 4, 1899, when it took position near the San Lazaro Hospital under fire. Advanced February 5, driving Filipinos back two miles. Then took position between La Loma Church and Block House No. 3.

February 10, 1899, the Battery participated in the capture of Caloocan and at night was withdrawn to a position 600 yards west of La Loma Church. March 25 the Battery advanced to the Tulujan river under heavy fire, and dislodged the enemy from the north side. March 26 advanced toward Malolos and was engaged at Malinta, Polo Marilao river and Guiginto. Arrived at Malolos, 10:00 a. m., March 31. April 13 was attacked by the enemy at Malolos. Was guard for Aguinaldo and staff in Manila. Sailed on the "Indiana," June 19, 1901, for San Francisco; thence to Fort Rosecrans and was there until June 27, 1904. Fort Worden, Washington, the next station, was occupied until



OLD SPANISH LIGHTHOUSE,
FORT ROSECRANS

December 7, 1914, when the company left for Exposition duty at Ft. Rosecrans, Cal. The designation of the company as 30th Company, C. A. C., was made in 1901. This has always been a good company and has always given a creditable account of itself. Its record is second to none.

115TH COMPANY, COAST ARTILLERY CORPS

As part of Battery "H," 3rd Artillery, it was part of Scott's Mexican Army, and took a prominent part in the campaign. It was the first Light Artillery to enter Mexico City. At the battle of Cerro Gordo, after immense toil during the night in placing its guns in position on Atalaya Hill, it contributed by its effectiveness very largely to the decisive victory which followed. After the Mexican War it saw service against Seminole Indians. In 1853 the 3rd Artillery bound, via Cape Horn, for California, was wrecked on the lost "San Francisco," 175 perished, the survivors were saved by other ships. Battery "H" then marched overland, via Salt Lake, to Benicia. In the interval preceding the Civil War it was almost continuously engaged with Indians. During the Civil War it served in Virginia. During the Spanish-American and Philippine Wars it served as infantry. It was in all the important engagements. In effectiveness and gallantry it was surpassed by none. January 15, 1902, that portion of the reorganized battery now designated 115th Company, C. A. C., moved to Fort Rosecrans. It alternated by the month with the 30th Company, C. A. C., in occupying San Diego Barracks. August, 1903, Fort Rosecrans became its permanent station. In target practice this company has always had a high figure of merit, and frequently made 100 per cent. This company can be depended upon to always do its best, and to maintain the illustrious record of its past.

160TH COMPANY, COAST ARTILLERY CORPS

Was organized September 1, 1907, at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., by a division of the 10th Company, C. A. C. The 10th Company, Coast Artillery Corps, was originally designated Battery "M," 1st Artillery. At the close of the Mexican War it was sent to Oregon on account of Indian trouble. Four years later it was transferred to Florida for Indian campaigns there. In January, 1861, the Company was at Brownsville, Texas, and embarked for the North at the beginning of the Civil War. During this war most of its service was on the South Atlantic Coast. The 1st Artillery participated in 98 battles, sieges, or other actions during the Civil War, and always with effectiveness and gallantry. It had 19 officers killed or wounded, which was more than the average on duty with the regiment at any one time.

Battery "M," at the battle of Olustee, Fla., is noted by Fox's Regimental Losses of the Civil War," as among the batteries having suffered the heaviest losses during the war.

During the period following the Civil War the company was on duty in different parts of the country, in garrison and in connection with election troubles. It served also in connection with the Fenian Disturbances and numerous riots due to strikes and other events. Participated in the Spanish-American War.

After the division of the 10th Company the 160th Company remained on duty at the Presidio of San Francisco until November 1, 1908, when it proceeded by rail to Fort Stevens, Oregon, for station. There the usual routine included post duty, ten-inch gun drill, infantry and field artillery drill, practice marches, service with militia, etc. In less than eight years since organization this company has had 28 different assignments of officers, 16 of which were assigned to the command of the company by orders. Notwithstanding these many changes the company has held high figures of merit in target practice. Because of their soldierly qualities they were selected for duty at Fort Rosecrans during the period of the Panama-California Exposition.

13TH BAND, C. A. C.

The 13th Band, Coast Artillery Corps, was organized at Fort Dupont, Delaware, on March 1, 1907. The band's first engagement in public was with the Delaware Fire Company of Wilmington, Delaware, September 27, 1907. On October 5, 1908, the band proceeded to Philadelphia, Pa., to participate in the military parade of the celebration of Founders' Week. May 29, 1909, the band proceeded to Gettysburg, Pa., to participate in the ceremonies attending the unveiling of a monument to the Regular Army, on the Gettysburg battlefield. On September 21, 1909, the band proceeded to Wilmington, Delaware, to take part in the celebration incident to the dedication of a monument to Captain De Vries. On October 30, 1909, the band proceeded to Salem, N. J., to take part in a parade incident to the Historical Celebration of the 234th Anniversary of the founding of that town. October 20, 1910, the band proceeded to Dover, Delaware, to participate in the Old Home Week celebration. On September 10, 1912, the band proceeded to Atlantic City, N. J., to participate in the parade of the United Spanish War Veterans. On September 23, 1912, the band proceeded to Altoona, Pa., to participate in the celebration of the 50th Anniversary of the Loyal Governors' Convention. September 24, 25 and 26, 1912, played during President's luncheon at the Logan House Hotel, Altoona, Pa. October 15, 1914, the band participated in a military parade and review of Old Home Week celebration in Wilmington, Delaware.

The band left Ft. Dupont, Delaware, December 9, 1914, on change of station for Fort Rosecrans, Cal., for temporary duty during the Panama-California International Exposition at San Diego, Cal. Arrived at Fort Rosecrans, Cal., December 14, 1914.





OFFICERS OF FORT ROSECRANS

William C. Davis, Lieut.-Colonel, C. A. C.

Joseph L. Hunter, Chaplain (Capt.), C. A. C. Fred W. Palmer, Captain, M. C.

Hugh K. Taylor, Captain, M. C. John M. Page, Captain, C. A. C.

John O'Neil, Captain, C. A. C.

William P. Courier, 1st Lieut, C. A. C. Joseph C. Kay, Captain, Q. M. C.

John W. Wallis, 1st Lieut. C. A. C.

Maurice B. Willett, 1st Lieut, C. A. C. Harrison W. Stuckey, 1st Lieut., M. S. C.

Frank Drake, 1st Lieut., C. A. C.

Lewis H. Brereton, 2nd Lieut., C. A. C. Benjamin N. Booth, 2nd Lieut., C. A. C.

Paul L. Ferron, 2nd Lieut., C. A. C.



NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF SERVING IN THE COAST DEFENSES
OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

Paul Kingston, Sergt.-Major, Sr. Gr., C. A. C.

Leon H. David, Engineer, C. A. C.

Thomas Robinson, Q. M. Sergt., Q. M. Corps.

Richard Gibbons, Q. M. Sergt., Q. M. Corps.

Fredrich E. Bottger, Elec. Sergt., 1st Class,
C. A. C.

Francis Dolchot, Electrician Sergt. 1st Class
C. A. C.

George A. Preston, Ordinance Sergeant.

Otto Marshall, Master Gunner, C. A. C.

Henry Hauschldt, Fireman, C. A. C.



DETACHMENT QUARTERMASTER CORPS, FORT ROSECRANS, CALIFORNIA

Sergeants

Patterson, Herbert L.
Capen, Charles J.
Collier, Frank E.
West, Howard B.

Macevitz, Eustyn.
Kane, Frederick W.
Haywood, John E.

Corporals

Gillespie, Albert.
Hewland, John.
Reynolds, Marion.

Johnson, Fred.
May, Howard T.

Privates—1st Class

Bolger, Thomas E.
Boomershine, Rolland C.
Bradley, Fred B.
Bratcher, Rastes H.
Brower, Lawrence C.
Cooper, Lindley M.

Darner, Seth A.
Goddard, James H.
Huffman, Herbert H.
Morris, Leroy.
Prince, Joseph.

Privates

Campbell, John G.
Cordray, Alfred J.

Jaynes, Frederick R.
Page, George D.



13TH BAND, COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Chief Musician

Safranek, Vincent F.

Drum Major

Fahn, Andrew B.

Chief Trumpeter

Moran, Patrick J.

Principle Musician

Parsley, John.

Sergeants

Caldwell, David R.
Oswald, Francis.

Ruggieri, Ralph.
Nacnew, Rudolph.

Corporals

Olsh, Alexander.
Pianko, Stanley W.
Wilson, Lawrence J.
Havranek, Joseph.

Ruggieri, Francisco A.
Schumann, Alex W.
Dombo, Joseph.

Cook

Richards, Augustus.

Privates

Boyd, Dallas R.
Brezina, Lambert W.
Galedrlge, Peter.
Kasse, Frank.
Laton, Stephan.
Martin, Richard.

Newhard, John P.
Prohaska, Rudolph.
Schmidt, Henry.
Silva, George F.
Villa, Joseph.
Wood, Malvin K.



HOSPITAL CORPS, FORT ROSECRANS, CALIF.

Sergeants—1st Class

Leopold, Samuel H.

Donahey, William J.

Sergeants

Grube, William D. G.

Acting Cook

Allaire, Scammon.

Privates—1st Class

Lucey, Daniel.

Heinze, Julius.

Persyn, Julius.

Walker, John H.

Privates

Bach, L'Estrange.

Brenner, William H.

Eldridge, Willis E.

Wolfe, George L.



ROSTER OF 28TH CO. (MINE) COAST ARTILLERY CORPS

Captain John M. Page.

First Lieutenant John W. Wallis.

Second Lieutenant Benjamin N. Booth.

1st Sergeant

Philip E. Kramer.

Quartermaster Sergeant

Fred H. Maydwell.

Sergeants

Marlon W. Brooks.

John Zelniff.

George A. Roper.

Alexander Venters.

Warren Briggs.

Daniel Gaines.

Richard J. Klok.

Charles M. Scott.

Corporals

Edward C. Alexander.

Ralph W. Daggett.

Erwin M. Davis.

William J. Blythe.

George G. Grogan.

George S. Painter.

Worth D. McClure.

William J. Mills.

Hallie L. Brown.

Cage Nixon.

Harold G. Lewis.

Franklin P. Calu.

Cooks

Jasper M. Barrett.

Raymond Eshom.

Mechanics

Brant Miller.

Albert Scheurenbrand.

Musicians

Aubrey B. Stacey.

Arthur G. Williams.

Privates

Auer, Charles.

Burgess, James K.

Byrum, Fred L.

Callicoat, Ernest E.

Cantrell, Thomas S.

Cichantek, Frank.

Cline, Charley.

Cox, Francis S.

Davis, Oscar E.

Dietsch, George H.

Dubell, Benard, J.

Dunn, Clarence L.

Eckenrode, Lloide D.

Elliott, Herbert.

Everly, Walter C.

Fitch, Joseph W.

Goliwas, Micheal A.

Grieser, John I.

Hall, John G.

Harris, William.

Hartsough, Earl.

Hirschfield, Adolph.

Holt, Felix T.

Jenson, August.

Johnson, Charles C.

Junkin, Jacob J.

Kahles, Walter.

Killat, Daniel J.

Kosiarek, Frank.

Lamphere, Fream I.

Lange, Eugene B.

Lavange, William A.

Long, Morton R.

Lock, Joseph J.

Manchester, Edward S.

Marsh, John J.

Matlock, Clarence.

May, William E.

Mellree, William N.

McKenna, John B.

Meier, William.

Miller, Lloyd.

Miller, William.

Mitchell, Ralph J.

Moran, Thomas.

Nason, Harry C.

Nolan, Robert J.

Norseworthy, Harvey C.

Oliver, Willburn.

Phillips, Henry C.

Pierce, Harold E.

Ratchiff, Hurley B.

Reeser, John M.

Regan, Cornelius M.

Ryan, Samuel J.

Schubert, Walter M.

Shell, Thomas S.

Shepherd, Wayne R.

Shindle, William.

Shirey, Wayne H.

Sidwell, Paul.

Smith, Lyle L.

Tanner, Clarence E.

Taylor, Elbert R.

Vaughn, Frank C.

Vaughan, John.

Wagner, Charles P.

Wagoner, Richard V.

Wardenski, Andrew S.

White, Charles.

White, Fred H.

Wilson, Elijah M.

Wood, John.



30TH COMPANY, C. A. C.

First Sergeant
Claude Barkley.

Quartermaster Sergeant
Young, Chas.

Sergeants
Willie B. Smith.
Christian Christlansen.
Julius Henrikson.
Killis Newman.
Joseph J. Ott.
Newburn M. Freeman.
Samuel R. Gholson.
Harry H. White.

Corporals
Oscar G. Bailey.
James R. Johnson.
Charles L. Gregory.
Melvin L. Robb.
Raymond Allen.
Fred A. Dietmeyer.
Edward J. McDonald.
Noah W. Wagnon.
Herbert Andas.
Ben E. Eggleston.
Henry W. Koressel.
Anthony Pugel.

Mechanics
Walter Wallace.
Herschel Murphy.

Cooks
Otto Spahr.
Calvin M. Wilson.

Musicians
Michael Czwartkowski.
John Muroski.

Privates
John H. Aeken.
James S. Adams.
Earl Andersen.
Charles J. Anthony.
George Armstrong.
Jack Bagutzki.
Carl Belding.
Mihal Bodnar.
James W. Bond.
Fred H. Bornemann.
Edd R. Brannan.
Clarence E. Brewer.
Charles W. Cheever.
Ray A. Clark.
Charles L. Coleman.
Harry D. Crain.
Samuel Cullivan.
Andrew Demiak.
William F. Dixon.
David C. Drake.
Rex S. Duncan.
Joseph H. Edwards.
Michael Eisenbacher.
Ahlfel S. Garafalu.
Frederick J. Gill.
Alvin A. Harber.
Noble W. Harmon.
John Hartman.
Henry Hebbke.
William M. Herrin.
Archle Holmes.
Willie W. Housen.
John E. Janette.
Edmond W. Johnston.
Henry W. Jones.
Merle E. Kennedy.

Clyde E. Kessie.
Otto Klrian.
Andrew Kwietinsky.
Calvin E. Laird.
Herbert Lamar.
Floyd Laymon.
Andy E. Lord.
Wayne A. Lynn.
William Martin.
James D. McIntyre.
William A. McKey.
Owen J. McKeown.
David M. McMahan.
James Miller.
Charles Ness.
Robert B. Nidy.
William J. Raimond.
Dee S. Roach.
Emil Ruhl.
James R. Schmit.
Robert E. Simpler.
Floyd E. Smith.
Henry C. Smith.
John O. Smith.
Byron W. Steelsmith.
Henry C. Taylor.
John W. Taylor.
Robert L. Thompson.
William Verderber.
William Ward.
Vester Warner.
William E. Wheaton.
Alexis Wheeler.
Thomas Wheeler.
Jesse B. Wilson.
Frank Zimmer.



ROSTER OF 115TH COMPANY, COAST ARTILLERY CORPS

First Sergt., John W. Meehan Quartermaster Sergt., Lawrence P. McClellan
Sergeants, Ransom P. Wood, John A. Johnson

Sergeants

Dunn, John A.
Lamoureux, Charles W.
Rubin, Ignats.
Risdal, Torkal.
Breguglia, Charles.
Mackenzie, John H.

Corporals

Burns, George H.
Davis, Edward E.
Thomas, Powell.
Snell, Burton H.
Phillips, Benjamin H.
Daniels, Louis.
Cornish, Ephraim L.
Van Assche, Julian.
Wilkins, Thomas S.
Randall, John N.
Gibbs, Edgar C.
Hunter, William.

Mechanics

Gray, Harry E.
Clement, William J.

Cooks

Cartwright, Alexander.
Adamson, Jason.

Musicians

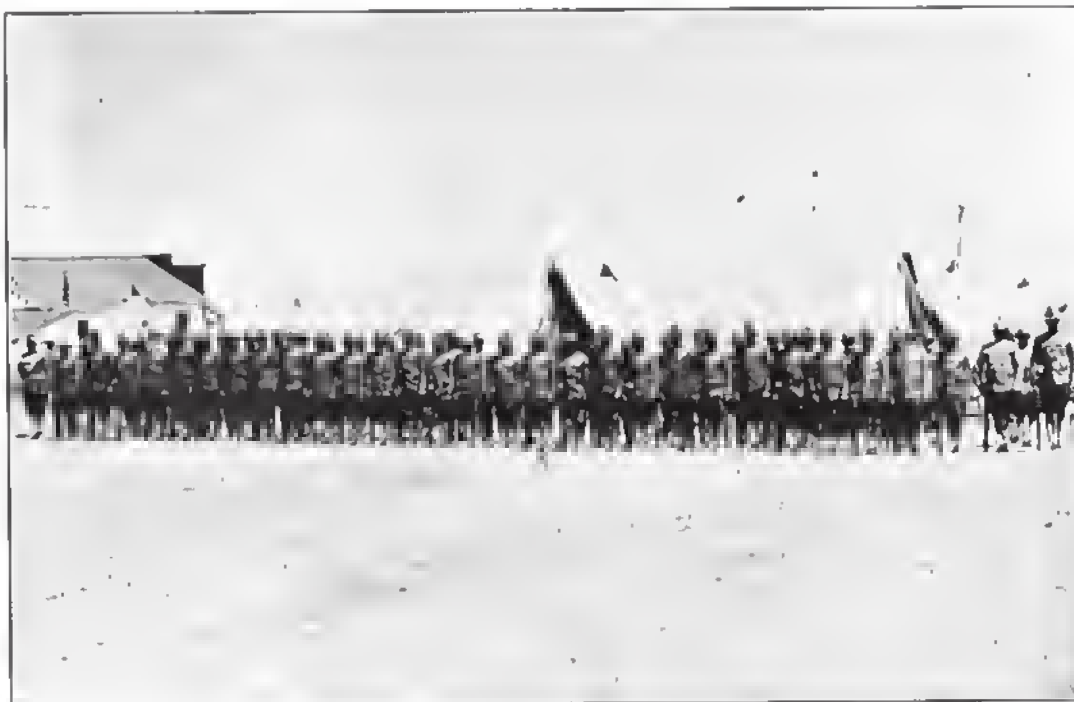
Reeves, Fred R.
Tureck, Ignatius.

Privates

Alloway, William S.
Anderson, Alfred D.
Andrews, Allen W.
Baker, Coren M.
Bender, Louis F.
Biever, Henry.

Burns, William J.
Canaan, Dematry.
Carroll, Alexander.
Casey, William H.
Cherry, Nathan H.
Christopherson, Leonard F.
Chrystal, John C.
Conely, John E.
Cote, Israel.
Crane, James J.
Davis, George H.
Deardorff, Clifford S.
Dell, Clyde.
Ebbing, William.
Engelhard, Joseph P.
Eusor, Arthur.
Farney, Willie.
Foley, James.
Fowler, Frank N.
Frank, Joseph T.
Fry, Henry C.
Gable, Harry F.
Giroux, Edward.
Hodalj, Emerick.
Holmquist, Jullns
Jackson, Archle.
Jackson, Walter A.
Johnson, Theodore F.
Jones, Kale.
Kauffman, Joseph W.
Kennedy, Charles W.
Koester, John B.
Kritz, Joseph.
Knemmerle, William.
Landrieth, John W.
Like, William R.

Lowdell, George A.
Lucier, Julius C.
May, George A.
McGeever, Andrew.
McPherson, John W.
Milton, John B.
Minnick, John.
Neville, Clair H.
Nisch, Christopher.
O'Brien, Daniel B.
Farker, Robert H.
Payne, William W.
Purcell, Charles H.
Rasmussen, Arthur N. C.
Reardon, David J.
Richards, Jasper R.
Risvold, Carl.
Rush, Frank T.
Seamahorn, Floyd.
Schindler, Hermann.
Schroeder, Ernst H.
Scott, Gordon.
Self, Lee A.
Severson, Gay.
Seward, Louis J.
Smith, Edward T.
Stegkemper, William.
Stein, Earnest.
Swan, Robert E. L.
Tibblits, Dob T.
Towulan, James.
Vaughn, Frank.
Vaupel, William C.
Weber, William M.
Woznlak, Jozef.



ROSTER OF 160TH COMPANY, C. A. C.

First Lieutenant Wm. P. Currler.

Second Lieutenant Paul L. Ferron.

First Sergeant

Hodgson, John W.

Quartermaster Sergeant

Stokes, Joseph M.

Sergeants

Murphy, James J.

Blaksley, Frank E.

Ledbetter, William H.

Silverston, Max.

Corporal

Miller, David.

Roper, Snowden.

Slough, Richard H.

Mooney, Thomas.

Nixon, Louie H.

Cook, Harry E.

Paschal, John E.

Clarke, Howard.

Berleman, William A.

Hunley, John.

Doyle, James.

Mathews, Perry J.

Cooks

Krabec, Jerry.

Stewart, Clyde W.

Mechanics

Galaskiewicz, Frank.

Rogers, Courtney C.

Musician

Bucciarelli, Tony.

Warren, Thomas M.

Privates

Ahlberg, Carl T.

Armentrout, Arthur.

Bobbroff, James D.

Boles, Thomas G.

Boyd, Charles S.

Branson, Leo. F.

Butler, Roy.

Carson, Scott V.

Chamberlain, Paul C.

Cox, Roy.

Crabtree, Oliver R.

Croxdale, John H.

Demuth, Andrew.

Egan, Sylvester.

Fisk, Vernon H.

Fleming, Lon C.

Gallup, Robert G.

Gillespie, John.

Gleason, Gabreal K.

Grenert, Charles.

Guthrie, Charles W.

Hanheide, Rudy A.

Hankin, Frank M.

Henderson, James R.

Higgins, Robert F.

Horn, Allen.

Johnson, George J.

Jones, Harry E.

Jordan, Isaac J.

King, Morris C.

LaHue, Harrison H.

Lawrence, Clarence D.

Lynch, John B.

McGuire, Charles.

Maddux, Carl H.

Maher, Frederick I.

Mammosser, Robert J.

Matherly, Charles T.

Mattox, Otto A.

Meller, John.

Miller, James H.

Naumann, Stephen P.

Newton, Romy F.

Ohlsson, Charles G.

O'Neil, Joseph.

Patches, Joseph A.

Pennington, Edward.

Pigott, Thomas A.

Purcell, James L.

Rahnolt, Harve R.

Reavis, Damon A.

Richardson, Paul.

Schultz, Carl.

Schultz, Carl M.

Sexton, James J.

Shalingowski, Fesse P.

Shrader, Ray.

Snyder, William J.

Spolar, Steve.

Stanton, James E.

Swearingen, Wayne.

Tallman, Richard F.

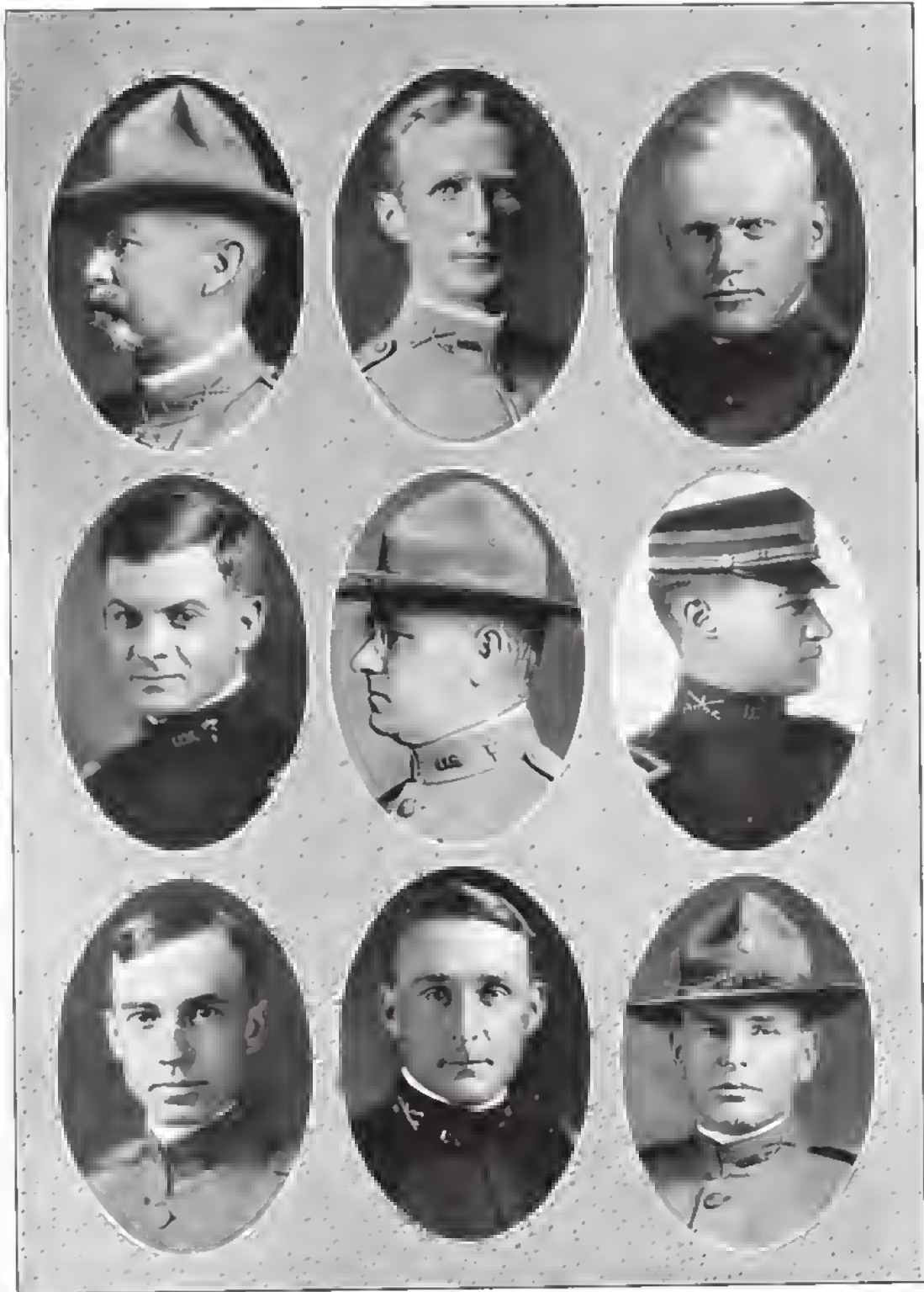
Tamminen, Karl W.

Wells, George E.

Wood, Clifford R.

Woods, Joseph.

Cavalry



MAJ. WM. T. LITTEBRANT
DENTAL SURG. H. S. SCOTT
SECOND LT. H. H. WHITE

CAPT. G. V. H. MOSELEY
FIRST LT. T. B. McCOWN, M. R. C.
FIRST LT. W. W. GORDON

SECOND LT. R. S. BROWN
SECOND LT. E. T. SPENCER
FIRST LT. W. C. McCORD

ROSTER *of* OFFICERS

First U. S. Cavalry



Major W. T. Littebrant

Captain S. B. Arnold

Captain G. V. H. Moseley

Captain G. S. Norvell

First Lieutenant Copley Enos

First Lieutenant E. M. Offley

First Lieutenant T. P. Bernard

First Lieutenant W. W. Gordon

First Lieutenant H. C. Pratt

First Lieutenant W. C. McChord

Second Lieut. H. H. White

Second Lieut. J. K. Boles

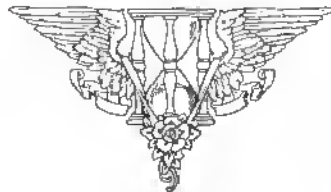
Second Lieut. H. M. Ostroski

Second Lieut. H. M. Clark

Second Lieut. E. J. Spencer

Second Lieutenant R. S. Brown

Second Lt. H. A. Harvey



History of the First Regiment of Cavalry

1833—1906



PRESIDENT DAVIDSON REVIEWING FIRST U. S. CAVALRY AT
THE EXPOSITION GROUNDS

THE "United States Regiment of Dragoons" was organized by Act of Congress approved March 2, 1833, becoming the "First Regiment of Dragoons" when the Second Dragoons were raised in 1836. Its designation was changed to "First Regiment of Cavalry" by the Act of August 3, 1861. The first order announcing appointments in the regiment was dated March 5, 1833, and gave the names of the colonel, lieutenant colonel, major, four captains and four lieutenants, stating that the organization of the regiment would be perfected by the selection of officers from the "Battalion of Rangers." Headquarters were established at Jefferson Barracks.

The organization of the regiment does not appear to have been completed until June, 1834, the regimental return for that month naming the following officers:

Colonel Henry Dodge;

Lieutenant Colonel Stephen W. Kearney;

Major Richard B. Mason;

Captains Clifton Wharton, E. V. Sumner, Eustace Trenor, David Hunter, Lemuel Ford, Nathan Boone, J. B. Browne, Jesse Bean, Matthew Duncan and David Perkins;

First Lieutenants P. St. G. Cooke, S. W. Moore, A. Van Buren, J. F. Izard, Jefferson Davis, L. P. Lupton, Thomas Swords, T. B. Wheelock, J. W. Hamilton (adjutant), B. D. Moore and C. F. M. Noland;

Second Lieutenants James Allen, T. H. Holmes, J. H. K. Burgwin, J. S. Van Derveer, J. W. Shaumburg, Enoch Steen, James Clyman, J. L. Watson and B. A. Terrett;

Brevet Second Lieutenants William Eustis, G. W. McClure, L. B. Northrop, G. P. Kingsbury, J. M. Bowman, Asbury Ury, A. G. Edwards and T. J. McKean.

Lieutenant Jefferson Davis was the first adjutant but resigned the staff position February 4, 1834, and was assigned to Company A.

In October, 1833, the five companies first organized were sent under Colonel Dodge to winter in the vicinity of Camp Jackson, Arkansas Territory, where they remained until June, 1834.

In June, 1834, the regiment was sent on the "Pawnee Expedition," during which, although it ended in September of the same year, one-fourth of the officers and men of the command died of fevers. On the 6th of August, Colonel Dodge writes to Lieutenant Colonel Kearny: "I have on my sick report 36 men, four of whom have to be carried in litters. My horses are all much jaded, and would be unable to return by the mouth of the Wishitaw and reach their point of destination this winter season. This has been a hard campaign on all; we have been for the last fifteen days living almost on meat alone. The state of the health of this detachment of the regiment makes it absolutely necessary that I should arrive at Fort Gibson as early as possible, as well as the difficulty of providing grain for the horses; I am well aware you are placed in a most unpleasant situation, encumbered as you must be with sick men, baggage and horses, and regret exceedingly that it is not in my power to help you."

For the winter, Headquarters with Companies A, C, D and G, were sent to Fort Leavenworth; Companies B, H and I, Colonel Kearney commanding, into the Indian country on the right bank of the Mississippi, near the mouth of the Des Moines River; and Companies E, F, and K, Major Mason commanding, to Fort Gibson.

Throughout the summer of 1835 all the companies of the regiment were kept in the field. The object appears to have been exploration chiefly, for no conflicts with the Indians took place. The regiment performed its duty thoroughly, as was shown by the letter of commendation sent by General E. P. Gaines, commanding West Department, to the regimental commander upon receipt of his report of operations.

Many letters written and orders issued about this time are of great interest and some are very amusing from the force of language used, showing great difference in military correspondence then and now; the court-martial orders are especially interesting on account of the peculiar sentences imposed.

During the year 1836 the general disposition of the regiment remained unchanged. The companies were employed in scouting among the Indians, especially along the Missouri frontier, a portion of the regiment going to Nacogdoches, Texas, for the purpose of keeping off white trespassers from the Indian country, and preserving peace between whites and Indians, and among the Indians themselves; also in building wagon roads and bridges. During the winter the companies returned to their stations: Forts Leavenworth, Gibson and Des Moines.

Colonel Dodge resigned July 4, 1836, and was appointed Governor of Wisconsin. He was succeeded by Colonel Kearny. Major Mason was promoted vice Kearny, and Captain Clifton Wharton vice Mason.

The regiment was not engaged in the Florida war of this year, but Colonel Kearny, being called upon subsequently, reports March 16, 1844—"The only officers of the Regiment of Dragoons who died of wounds received or diseases contracted during the late contest with the Florida Indians are 1st Lieutenants J. F. Izard and T. B. Wheelock," and that no enlisted men of the regiment served there.

The circumstances attending the death of Lieutenant Izard are interesting. Being on his way from the east in January, 1836, to join his regiment, he heard at Memphis of Dade's massacre. He at once offered his services to General Gaines as a volunteer for the expedition then being organized in New Orleans for Florida, was appointed brigade major of the light brigade organized at Tampa Bay, composed of the 2nd Artillery, 4th Infantry, and the Louisiana Volunteers, and had also command of the advance guard assigned him which he retained until he was shot.

On the 26th of February, 1836, the light brigade left Fort King for Outhlacoochee, during the passage of which stream an attack by the Indians was anticipated. On the following day the place where General Clinch had his battle of December 25th was reached. Here a sharp skirmish took place and some men were lost. Having learned of a better ford below, it was decided to take it. Izard, coming with his advance guard to the bank of the river, posted his guard and went down the river alone to look for the ford. While wading in the stream he was struck by a bullet in the inner corner of the left eye, the ball passing out near the right temple. He fell, but called out while falling, "Lie still, men, and maintain your positions." He never spoke afterwards and died on the 5th of March.

First Lieutenant T. B. Wheelock left New York for Florida with a detachment of recruits in February, 1836. He distinguished himself with a portion of these recruits on the 10th of June at Fort Micanopy, and died at that post on the 15th of that month of a fever contracted during his service in Florida.

During the year 1837 the regiment was not called upon for any especially hard service. The usual scouting parties were sent out from time to time, and there were several changes of station, so that in June six companies were at Leavenworth and four at Fort Gibson.

The following extract from an order issued by General Gaines, commanding the Western Division, shows the high state of discipline prevailing in the regiment at this time.



"The First Regiment of Light Dragoons at Fort Leavenworth, recently inspected by the Commanding General, was found to be in a state of police and discipline reflecting the highest credit on Colonel Kearny—the exemplary commandant,—his captains and other officers, noncommissioned officers and soldiers, whose high health and vigilance, with the excellent condition of the horses, affords conclusive evidence of their talents, industry and steady habits."

In March 1837, a regimental order designated the color of the horses of each company as follows:—A and K, black; B, F and H, sorrel; C, D, E and I, bay; and G, iron gray.

In October, 1837, and again in March, 1838, serious difficulties were reported between the settlers and the Osage Indians, and companies of the regiment were at once sent to the disturbed regions. On the second occasion the rapidity of Colonel Kearny's movements and the sudden appearance of 200 dragoons in their midst appear to have had a very quieting effect on the Indians, for after his return to Leavenworth, Colonel Kearny reports no further danger of trouble with the Osages.

In April, 1839, the post of Fort Wayne, on the northwestern frontier of Arkansas, was established for the purpose of keeping the Cherokees in subjection, and by the end of October Companies E, F, G and K, were stationed there. In this same month Colonel Kearny, with Companies A, B, C, H and I, scouting, visited the post, but in November returned to Fort Leavenworth, having marched about 550 miles.

Except that Companies A, C and D, under Major Wharton, were sent to Fort Gibson in December for temporary duty, nothing of any moment occurred to the regiment during the remainder of the year.

Twice in March and once in September, 1840, the regiment was called upon to overawe the Indians, and the end of that year found the Headquarters with Companies E, F, H, I, and K, at Leavenworth; C, D, and G, at Fort Gibson, A at Fort Wayne, and B at Fort Crawford.

During the period 1841-45 there is little of interest to record regarding the movements of the regiment. There was the usual detached service for companies, and changes between Leavenworth, Gibson, Wayne, Crawford and Fort Towson—on the north-eastern boundary of Texas. The records show no engagements or excessive marches, except that in April, 1842, on account of some disturbance among the Cherokees, Colonel Kearny marched his command of five companies to Fort Gibson from Leavenworth, and then made a forced march of 57 miles to Fort Wayne in one day. The records do not show that these Indian disturbances amounted to anything; the Indians made no attacks on the troops and but few on the settlers; still it is fair to presume that the activity of Colonel Kearny and his dragoons held them in subjection, and by their timely arrival at points where trouble was imminent, overawed the savages and prevented bloody wars.

On May 18, 1845 Colonel Kearny with Companies A, C, F, G, and K, left Leavenworth for an expedition to South Pass in the Rocky Mountains. The command reached Fort Laramie on the north fork of the Platte, June 14; marched to South Pass and returned to Laramie by July 13; thence via Bent's Fort on the Arkansas to Fort Leavenworth, where it arrived August 24, having made a march of 2000 miles in less than 100 days. In the order issued to his command after his return from this expedition Colonel Kearny says: "In the length of the march, the rapidity of the movement and the unimportant sacrifices made, the expedition is supposed to be wholly unprecedented; and it is with pride and pleasure that the Colonel ascribes the result to the habitual good conduct, efficiency, and attention to duty on the part of the officers and soldiers of the command."

At the end of the year Companies C, F, G and K, were at Leavenworth; A at Fort Scott; B at Fort Atkinson; D at Camp BoBone, near Beatties Prairie; E and H in camp near Evansville, Ark.; and I at Fort Des Moines. The Headquarters of the regiment were at St. Louis, where they remained until April 23, 1846, when they were returned to Fort Leavenworth.

Colonel Kearny was promoted brigadier general June 30, 1846, and was succeeded by Colonel Mason. Major Wharton was promoted vice Lieutenant Colonel Mason, and Captain Trenor vice Wharton.

From the year 1847 when regimental headquarters were still at Leavenworth until 1906 when the regiment left the department of Texas for temporary duty at San Francisco, California, the First Cavalry participated in the following battles and skirmishes: Mexican War fourteen; Civil War, one hundred twelve; Indian engagement one hundred seventy-three; Spanish-American War three; Insurrection in Philippines Islands, thirty-one. Then the regiment except Troop "K" marched to Austin, Texas, and in July 1906 participated in the exercises at the camp of instructions, near that place, returning in September, 1906 to its proper station.

RECORD OF EVENTS 1914

On January 1, 1914, the station of the troops of the regiment was as follows: Headquarters and Band, 1st and 3rd Squadrons at the Presidio of Monterey, California; 2nd Squadron and Machine Gun Platoon at Fort Yellowstone, Wyoming.

Troop M left its station April 18th for duty in the Yosemite National Park; marched to Wawona, California, and was ordered to return to its proper station. The troop rejoined post on May 8th having marched 450 miles.

Troop D left post on April 20th and Troop L on April 24th, by rail for duty on the Mexican border, taking station at Calexico, California, on April 21st and 25th, respectively.

The machine Gun Platoon left Fort Yellowstone, Wyoming, on April 30th for duty at Calexico, joining that place on May 8th.

Troop B was on duty at the Camp of Instruction, Paciác Grove, California, June 20th to July 26th.

The 2nd Squadron left Fort Yellowstone, Wyoming, on July 3rd, and arrived and took station at the Presidio of Monterey, July 9th.

Troops A, B, K and M left the Presidio of Monterey, California, on August 1st, for duty on the Mexican border, and embarked on the Transport Buford same date. Arrived at San Diego, California, August 3rd.

Troops A, B, K left that place on August 5th and took station the same date at San Ysidro, California.

Troop M left San Diego, August 5th and marched to Tecate, California, arriving August 6th.

On August 27th, Troops A and K left San Ysidro, marching to Calexico to exchange stations with Troops D and L. Arrived at Calexico, September 3rd; distance marched 123 miles. On September 4th, Troops D and L left Calexico for San Ysidro, arriving on September 9th.

The Machine Gun Platoon was relieved from duty at Calexico, California, September 5th, and proceeded by rail to Presidio of Monterey, California, arriving September 6th.

Troop I left post October 4th, by marching, for temporary duty at Presidio of San Francisco, furnishing mounts and orderlies for the annual test ride, and rejoined its proper station on October 29th; distance marched 291 miles.

Troop M left Tecate, California, on December 21st, and marched to San Diego, California, to prepare the cavalry camp for the temporary duty at the California Panama Exposition. Troop L left San Ysidro, December 26th, Troop D on December 28th and Troop B on December 30th, all by marching to San Diego, California, for temporary duty at the Exposition.

SPECTACULAR EXHIBITION OF CAVALRYMEN AT FAIR THRILL MANY WATCHERS

The review of an entirely different arm of the service from his own by Admiral Howard, was perhaps the most distinctive feature of Admiral Howard Day. Troops B, D, L and M, of the First cavalry, encamped at the Exposition, presented a motion picture which caught the popular fancy and created unbounded enthusiasm on the part of the thousands of spectators thronging the Tractor field.

Admiral Howard as well as officers of all branches of the service, paid closest attention to all the difficult and beautiful evolutions of the more than 250 men and horses in the review, and accorded them the highest praise at the conclusion of the exercises, as well as bestowing generous applause when some particularly effective maneuver was being staged.

The admiral and his staff, with President Davidson and his aides; Col. J. H. Pendleton, grand marshal of the parade, with his staff; and Captain Moseley, senior cavalry officer, composed the reviewing party, while a number of the officers' wives occupied automobiles in close proximity.

Silent Signals Used

The four troops passed the reviewing party on a walk, then at a trot and then on a gallop; after which they were put through the new drill, by which orders are given with blasts from a whistle and a semaphore-like movement of the arm, no commands being given other than these almost silent signals. The drill was a thorough demonstration of the feasibility of handling large bodies of cavalry by the silent signals. The most thrilling event of the drill was when one or other of the troops was given the signal to charge, and, with a yell, and with sabers held aloft, spurred their splendid horses to full speed and, lowering their swords to an effective horizontal, thundered onward into the ranks of the theoretical enemy.

Clouds of dust completely shrouded horse and rider, while spectators held their breath in suspense, conscious of the risk which the mock charge involved, should any horse go down, but at the signal "halt" the line came up in fine formation and every man and steed stood erect and unscathed.

Volleyes Quickly Fired

A dismounting skirmish drill was a realistic bit of the proceedings, when the cavalrymen turned their mounts over to the care of certain of their comrades designated for the purpose, and with rifles in hand, double-quickened to an advanced position, dropped to the ground and fired a volley at the supposed enemy, then by squads advancing to another advanced position. The rattle of guns lent a touch of realism only second to the thrilling charges which had preceded it.

During one of the exciting assembles of the troops, a pretty piece of horsemanship not down on the program was exhibited by Sergt. C. Vogelious of Troop M. His horse had ideas divergent from those of its rider as to a certain evolution, and in the argument became so excited that it reared up on its hind legs, much in the manner familiar to and admired by young readers of the circus bills. The sergeant was a guldon bearer for his troop, and with great coolness sprang from his mount, holding the flag aloft and still retaining hold of the reins. In a very few seconds he had remounted and was in his proper position.

In addition to the usual evolutions, some very pretty fancy riding was done, which was quite as good in its way as a grand march at a ball, and showed up sharply how intelligent the well trained and well matched horses were.

Admiral Howard, when asked after the review for his opinion of the spectacle, declared it one of the finest cavalry drills he ever witnessed. "You know," he said, "sailors are proverbially good judges of horsemanship, and I would not appear as an exception to the rule. I was particularly impressed with the charges, of course, but that little sideplay by the trooper who was unhorsed was very pretty, too. But, everything was fine, so that it would be hard to say which was the most impressive. The Coast artillerymen and the marines made a showing in the earlier parade that was most creditable."

Mrs. Howard gave her verdict, so far as the cavalry maneuvers were concerned, in favor of the "dancing" horses.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF

Squadron Sergeant Major J. A. Blaukenship

ROSTER OF TROOP L, FIRST CAVALRY

William C. McChord, 1st Lieutenant, First Cavalry.

Roy S. Brown, 2nd Lieutenant, First Cavalry.

First Sergeant

Tureck, John C.

Quartermaster Sergeant

Burns, Michael J. Ms.

Sergeants

Dunn, John J.

King, Charles A.

Dwyer, William F.

Oleson, Albert.

Fahey, John J.

Henopp, Jacke.

Corporals

Nelson, Nels.

McGowan, John F.

Kaul, Harvey J.

Hunt, Jesse J.

Clenford, Arthur W.

Stone, George L.

Cooks

Herron, Robert.

Williams, Alfred B.

Farrier

Mahoney, Walter.

Horseshoer

Letkeman, Henry H.

Saddler

Leyh, Henry.

Wagoner

Rhoads, Thomas L.

Trumpeter

Miklas, John.

Martin, Solomon.

Privates

Anderson, Arthur C. D.

Cassel, Ralph.

Copple, Sam.

Curley, John J.

Denhard, Harry A.

Dowell, Summers R.

Duffy, Frank.

Fields, Otis E.

Fowler, Harold J.

Frank, William.

Garvin, John.

Gomperz, Oscar.

Gonzales, George.

Goodnight, Albert A.

Haebig, William T.

Hines, David J.

Hornby, Robert.

Jerome, Clifford.

Kuhn, John W.

Kuras, Bruno.

Kvam, Ole.

Lamberton, Herbert.

Lenz, Hubert D.

Looney, Floyd R.

McNeal, David V.

Mobley, Harlan.

Molnar, Alex.

Osborne, Jabez.

Phillips, Oliver W.

Pinski, Frank.

Richardson, Harold E.

Rosecrans, Valley E.

Rozbril, Rudy.

Ryan, William.

Scratchfield, Charles.

Sells, Harley B.

Shanman, William.

Sidoti, Vinsenzo.

Sommons, Cleveland.

Spotts, William T.

Stannert, Paul H.

Stuart, John H.

Swape, Thomas M.

Szerknis, Anthony J.

Teeter, William .

Thomasson, Joe B.

Wenzel, Albert.

Welsh, John P.

Whitney, Ira E.

Wilderman, Frank E.

Winrick, Louis H.

Zacchine, William.

ROSTER OF TROOP D, FIRST CAVALRY

Arthur Poillon, Captain, First Cavalry.

William W. Gordon, 1st. Lieutenant, First Cavalry.

Eugene T. Spencer, 2nd Lieutenant, First Cavalry.

First Sergeant

Biggs, Charles E.

Quartermaster Sergeant

Frankman, August H.

Sergeants

Kegerise, Elias H.

Bellford, Leo. G.

Cloe, William E.

Ellis, John B.

Pullman, Edgar.

Rolling, Charles W.

Corporals

Hendricks, Axel.

Roberts, Thomas.

Roberts, Joseph.

Smith, Harvey M.

Brown, Ralph L.

Freund, Adolph.

Trumpeters.

Elliott, Henry P.

Hempel, Carl F. W.

Cooks

Malley, Daniel.

Thorell, Axel.

Horseshoer

Evert, William F.

Farrler

Shannon, James.

Saddler

Cade, Joseph A.

Wagoner

Boyland, William.

Privates

Allen, Jackson.

Axley, Abe W.

Backus, Fred A.

Barton, Edwin E.

Becker, Frank.

Bernotas, John.

Buker, Lancelotte E.

Campbell, Day H.

Carlton, William R.

Hedgcoth, Robert E.

Hilbert, John G.

Hughes, Albert.

Lancaster, Meddie.

Leibowitz, Carl.

Markle, August C.

Marlin, James.

Messer, Thomas J.

Chilingirian, Hesoo.

Dordain, Jules J.

Englin, Lawrence.

Ericson, John.

Fisher, Charles P.

Foster, Robert W.

Gilmer, Jesse E.

McCrackin, Paul.

Miller, Frederick C.

Moore, Eddie.

Murray, William.

Newland, Evertt H.

O'Carney, Julius.

Phelps, Jesse O.

Phenla, Willie.

Poll, Mihaly.

Portwood, Riding L.

Probst, George W.

Plyant, William O.

Rago, John R.

Relser, Eddie.

Ritchie, Earl J.

Russell, Hugh E.

Ryan, Charles H.

Sargo, Gus.

Sasnowski, Ernest.

Schmidt, Joseph.

Smith, Morton M.

Sorensen, Arthur S.

Stanek, Joseph.

Thomas, Edward J.

Upperman, Edward.

Wilson, Edward J.

Wojnarowicz, Joseph.

Wolfe, Frank S.



ROSTER OF TROOP B, FIRST CAVALRY

Guy S. Norvell, Captain, First Cavalry.

Henry C. Pratt, 1st Lieutenant, First Cavalry.

First Sergeant

Dorn, Louis.

Quartermaster Sergeant

Zeitz, John.

Sergeants

Aitken, John.
Murphy, Joseph G.
Hubler, Jacob W.
Donnelly, Clayton L.
Vogelius, Charles.
Sullivan, Cornelius.

Corporals

Adler, Milton B.
McDonald, John.
Boundy, Clifford E.
Diss, Clifford M.
Nowlain, George.
Murphy, William D.

Cooks

Baldwin, Darwin B.
Owens, Joe.

Farrier

Crane, William D.

Horseshoer

Brodowy, Frank C.

Saddler

Huzvar, Frank.

Wagoner

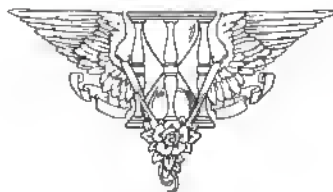
Holder, Junius C.

Trumpeters

Merritt, Charles E.
Medcalf, Roy M.

Privates

Allmon, James A.
Anderson, John.
Anderson, Roy.
Boro, Ivan.
Coe, Rinaldo L.
Cole, Arthur B.
Darwin, Clinton W.
Donner, Joseph.
Ebert, Frank.
Fearing, William B.
Fayen, Robert.
Gibson, Horace.
Gorrill, Benjamin E.
Hamilton, Wallace F.
Hannon, James C.
Harlow, John.
Hurley, Robert J.
Jenkins, Robert R.
Jones, John.
Labor, Lewis.
Louthier, John.
Mallon, James.
Martin, John.
Matthews, David R.
Melrose, John A.
Miller, John.
Moore, James T.
Murphy, James P.
Neese, Robert J.
Ochalek, Louis.
O'Mally, Jack.
O'Toole, Edward A.
Ottman, Claude W.
Payne, Anthony.
Reed, Otto E.
Samico, Sam.
Smith, Charles E.
Spears, Arthur L.
Stephenski, Joseph J.
Stevenson, William H.
Sudro, Frank.
Untereiner, George.
Wallace, Lewis C.
Williams, Ralph M.
Wissel, Oliver J.
Zinn, Paul J.



ROSTER OF TROOP M, FIRST CAVALRY

Geo. V. H. Moseley, Captain, First Cavalry.

Edward M. Offley, 1st Lieutenant, First Cavalry.

Harold M. Clark, 2nd Lieutenant, First Cavalry.

First Sergeant

Enright, Thomas J.

Quartermaster Sergeant

Bossart, Andrew.

Sergeants

Woody, Clarence W.

Bunting, Henry W.

Londeree, Joseph L.

Temple, Thomas M.

Earnhart, Walter J.

Clark, Frank.

Corporals

Falconer, Albert C.

Wedding, Francis A.

Smyth, James P.

Hill, Edward L.

Canvel, Harry W.

Omlin, Joseph.

Farrier

Nesanyvlch, Peter F.

Horseshoer

Barger, Bernard.

Saddler

Fox, William H.

Wagoner

Haines, Ursel.

Cooks

Epley, Frank E.

Buyer, Louis.

Trumpeters

Tiegel, Albert.

Wilson, Eldon.

Privates

Barnes, Jesse F.

Beavers, Clifford.

Bluder, Hubert.

Braun, Paul A.

Braun, Walter A.

Bridge, Clement A.

Burns, Charles A.

Cole, Sidney.

Cournia, Peter N.

Dolan, Albert.

Dougal, John.

Faley, Timothy.

Fick, Howard M.

Green, Homer T.

Hall, George A.

Hansen, Jacob E.

Harris, Charles C.

Harvey, Burnes.

Herrick, George S.

Hoffman, John A.

Ikwild, Jack A.

Jourdan, Paul A.

King, John W.

Kittom, Arthur E.

LaFrance, Jack D.

Lindblad, William.

Mahan, Elmer E.

McClintock, Robert.

Mehrtens, William.

Moore, Roy.

Parshall, Howard A.

Pfelffer, George A.

Phelps, Opha.

Smith, Charles L.

Stanley, Albert L.

Stetson, Bud.

Stewart, Homer R.

Stinson, William.

Stomatelos, Steleonos.

Svejda, James.

Tohorsky, Richard.

Van Meter, Martin.

West, James C.

White, William F.

Wilabe, Clarence J.

Willis, Alfred V.

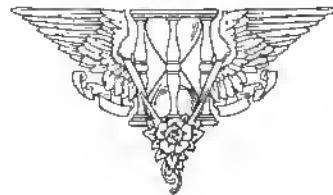
Wilson, Leonard.

Woods, Calvin F.

Worden, Walter L.

Zuccarello, Thomas.

Mueller, Tony.



ROSTER OF OFFICERS BELONGING TO TROOPS A AND K WHICH HAVE LATELY JOINED FROM CALEXICO

Captaln S. B. Arnold, First Cavalry.
 First Lieutenant Copley Enos, First Cavalry.
 First Lieutenant T. P. Bernard, First Cavalry.
 Second Lieutenant H. M. Boles, First Cavalry.
 Second Lieutenant H. M. Ostroski, First Cavalry.
 Second Lieutenant, H. A. Harvey, First Cavalry.

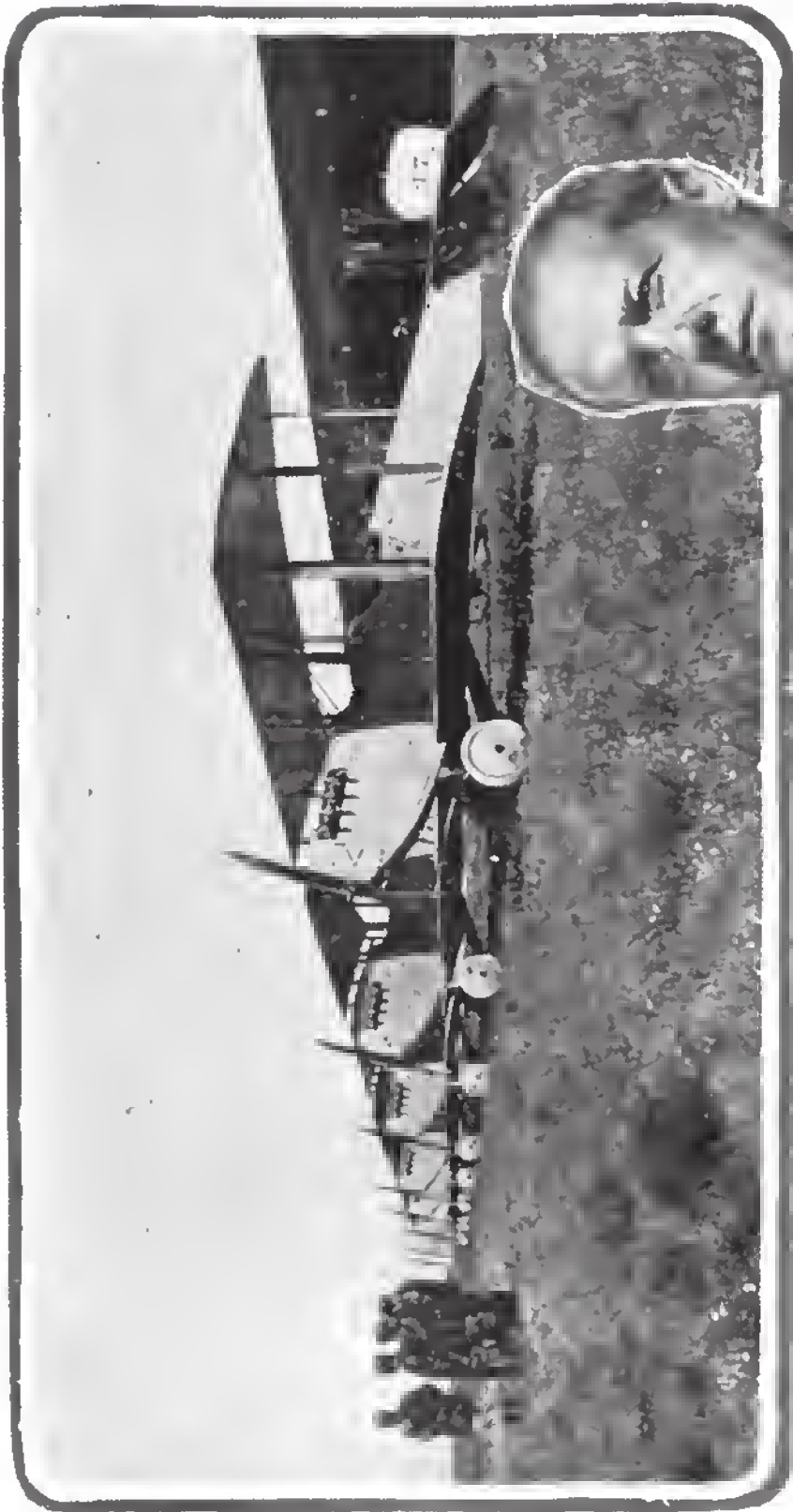
ROSTER TROOP A, FIRST CAVALRY

First Sergeant Kane, Donald W.	Kemp, Chester G.	Lange, Paul O.
Quartermaster Sergeant Fletcher, Albert A.	Privates	Large, William.
Sergeants	Abbott, James L.	Lasley, David H.
Tuttle, Martin L.	Abbott, Leroy W.	Lee, Albert.
De Haven, James.	Anderson, Ernest.	Long, Kilmer G.
Hart, Bert.	Arellanes, Antonio P.	Martin, Leo P.
Chidester, Ray G.	Barger, Ivan.	Merrill, William H.
Wolters, August.	Blevins, Joshua L.	Moehlenbrock, Henry.
Mackay, John.	Brodsky, Morris.	Nall, Jessie R.
Corporals	Brown, Richard J.	Nobles, William S.
Newell, Beach.	Calvert, John A.	Nunnery, Jesse T.
Shank, Brady.	Carr, Percy E.	Page, George W.
Haberkorn, Charles.	Chamberlain, Marvin W.	Papas, Thomas.
Misner, Leo.	Craig, John H.	Parrett, William V.
Goepfner, Gustav.	Cronse, Maurice.	Peddicord, Charles W.
Badders, Hosea A.	Cuthbert, Norman.	Rica, Albert E.
Horseshoer	Dahl, Kaare	Riley, Hugh L.
Hill, Mathew O.	Elliott, Clyde C.	Shope, Orson C.
Farrier	Epperson, Harry W.	Smith, John C.
Hartsock, John D.	Fick, Charles.	Stusny, Frank.
Saddler	Gallant, Robert L.	Stewart, Charles.
Schiffman, Henry W.	Gard, Luzerne.	Strebe, Arthur C.
Waggoner	Hedrick, Charlie S.	Tatman, John H.
Lawton, George G.	Helder, Dick.	Van Eschen, Richard.
Cooks	Hill, John.	Watson, Thomas.
Graf, Theodor.	Hoover, John L.	Wedge, Frederick A.
Townsend, Charles B.	Kettle, Robert.	Yoder, George F.
Trumpeter	Kolton, Frank E.	Zurlinden, William A.
Finn, Herbert J.	Lager, Alex.	

ROSTER TROOP K FIRST CAVALRY

First Sergeant Ellis, Albert T.	Trumpeter	Ketchum, Richard R.
Quartermaster Sergeant Kraemer, Emil.	Snider, John C.	Howard, Charley.
Sergeants	Collette, Leon O.	Humbert, Edward.
White, Wesley J.	Privates	Hutton, Oscar F.
Anamosa, John G.	Beeba, Frank.	Keys, Richard.
Duncan, Frank H.	Betty, Harden C.	Knox, John B.
Bass, J. Leland.	Canaling, Frank N.	Langrehr, Ferdinand.
Haley, John J.	Chapman, Fred.	Larson, Oscar.
Bodln, Joseph C.	Clark, Carl.	Ledane, Axel B.
Corporals	Coppinger, Arthur J.	Lightner, Earl J.
Pray, Frank.	Dalley, Melton A.	Nelsen, Adolph H.
Bills, John	Dechefskey, Jacob.	Park, Harold.
Wittum, Richard.	Dollard, Clyde A.	Phillips, Archie H.
Nichols, George P.	Drouin, George J.	Ralston, Arthur.
Winterfeldt, Adolph.	Dooley, Wallace.	Roth, Emil.
Sturgeon, Elmo M.	Ferguson, John W.	Saunders, James.
Cooks	Fowler, Charles P.	Sayad, Walter I.
Basttaris, John.	Frederick, Edward B.	Stanfield, Oliver R.
McGowan, James P.	Galik, Joseph A.	Stanfield, Oliver R.
Farrier	Gilbert, Mitchell A.	Sutherland, Henry H.
MacIntyre, Joseph L.	Grau, Henry.	Thorneburg, Clyde C.
Horseshoer	Greenwood, Stanley B.	Torturica, William V.
Elas, Frank J.	Grim, Richard B. S.	Van Der Veer, Clayton.
Waggoner	Gunther, Frank.	Waltrip, Claude.
McDonough, James.	Hammer, John.	Weber, Robert G.
Saddler	Haywood, Monte N.	Westhay, William J., Jr.
Yecker, August.	Horton, Dan.	Withall, Samuel.
	Jones, Edward K.	Wright, Clifford.

Signal Service and Aviation School



Flying Equipment of the First Aero Squadron, United States Army, the First Efficient Flying Corps Organized in the United States for Field Service (top), and (below) Captain Benjamin Foulols, Commanding.



Aggregation Equipped With Swift, Efficient Machines and Built for Long Flights; 90 Mechanics Will Make Trip to Fort Sill

For the first time in the history of United States army aeronautics, a squadron of highly trained military aviators, equipped with the most powerful and latest type of aeroplanes constructed by American manufacturers, has been organized from the officers and students attending the signal corps aviation school at the military aerodrome at North Island on July 16.

The commissioned personnel of the First aero squadron, all of whom have qualified for the rank of junior military aviator, includes: Captain Benjamin Foulois, commanding officer of the squadron, and Lieutenants Arthur R. Christie, Shepler W. Fitzgerald, Joseph C. Morrow, Jr., Leslie McDill, Charleton G. Chapman, Ira A. Rader, Joseph Carberry, Robert H. Willis, Jr., Thomas DeWitt Milling, Henry W. Harns, Harry Gantz, Byron Q. Jones, Redondo B. Sutton and Thomas Bowen.

Captain Benjamin Foulois is one of the pioneers in the world of aviation. He shares with Orville Wright the distinction of being the only birdman to shatter three world's records in one day. He accomplished this achievement at College Park, Washington, July 30, 1908, when, with Orville Wright as a passenger, he piloted a Wright biplane in a sensational flight which broke all existing records for speed, altitude and cross-country distance. In March, 1911, Captain Foulois again established a new world's record for sustained flight by flying from Laredo, Texas, to Eagle Pass, a distance of 116 miles.

Lieutenant Byron Q. Jones, the youngest military aviator in the army, is the only birdman either in Europe or America to loop the loop four consecutive times in a standard military biplane. He achieved this remarkable feat at the North Island military aerodrome three weeks ago. Last March Lieutenant Jones broke the American record for sustained flight with two passengers by remaining aloft eight hours and fifteen minutes.

Lieutenant Thomas DeWitt Milling is regarded as the most skilled operator of all types of biplanes in the United States today. Prior to the outbreak of the European war Lieutenant Milling made a tour of the military aerodromes of England, France, Germany, Italy and Austria and won high praise from European aviators for the masterly manner in which he piloted the various types of aeroplanes. At the military aerodrome at Hendon, England, Milling was shown a new type of biplane, a V-shaped Dunn, invented by Lieutenant Dunn of the British Royal Flying Corps. Owing to its construction the Dunn plane is difficult to handle properly but Lieutenant Milling piloted the air craft in a manner which brought forth enthusiastic comment from the group of English aviators who watched his flight.



The remaining group of aviators who comprise the First Aero squadron each have to their credit a number of notable flights. Captain Townsend F. Dodd, holder of the American record for sustained cross-country flight with passenger, and Captain Hollis LeRoy Muller, who ascended 17,441 feet, establishing a new American altitude record, did not go with the squadron when it left for Fort Sill, Okla., July 25.

The flying equipment of the squadron consists of eight 90-horse power Curtiss military tractors of the J. N. 2 type. With two passengers, a pilot and observer, six hours' fuel supply and carrying a load of 450 pounds these machines can attain a speed of eighty-three miles an hour. They can fly at a minimum speed of forty miles an hour. Ninety enlisted men went with the machines as mechanics.

At Fort Sill, Okla., which is the first stop of the First aero squadron after leaving North Island, the army will work in conjunction with field artillery at the Fort Sill school of fire. This work will be similar to that carried out on the battlefields of Europe, the birdmen locating the "enemy's" trenches and directing the range and gun fire by signals from the aeroplanes.

From Fort Sill the squadron will leave in December for Fort Sam Houston, Texas, where the army birdmen will act as aerial scouts for large bodies of infantry and cavalry. Fourteen motor trucks or lorries will accompany the squadron.



CURTISS FLYING BOAT LEAVING FT. ROSECRANS

SIGNAL CORPS AVIATION SCHOOL

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

AUGUST 5th, 1915

Captains

A. S. Cowan, 476 C Ave., Coronado.
Wm. Lay Patterson, Coronado Hotel.
V. E. Clark, 711 H St., Coronado.

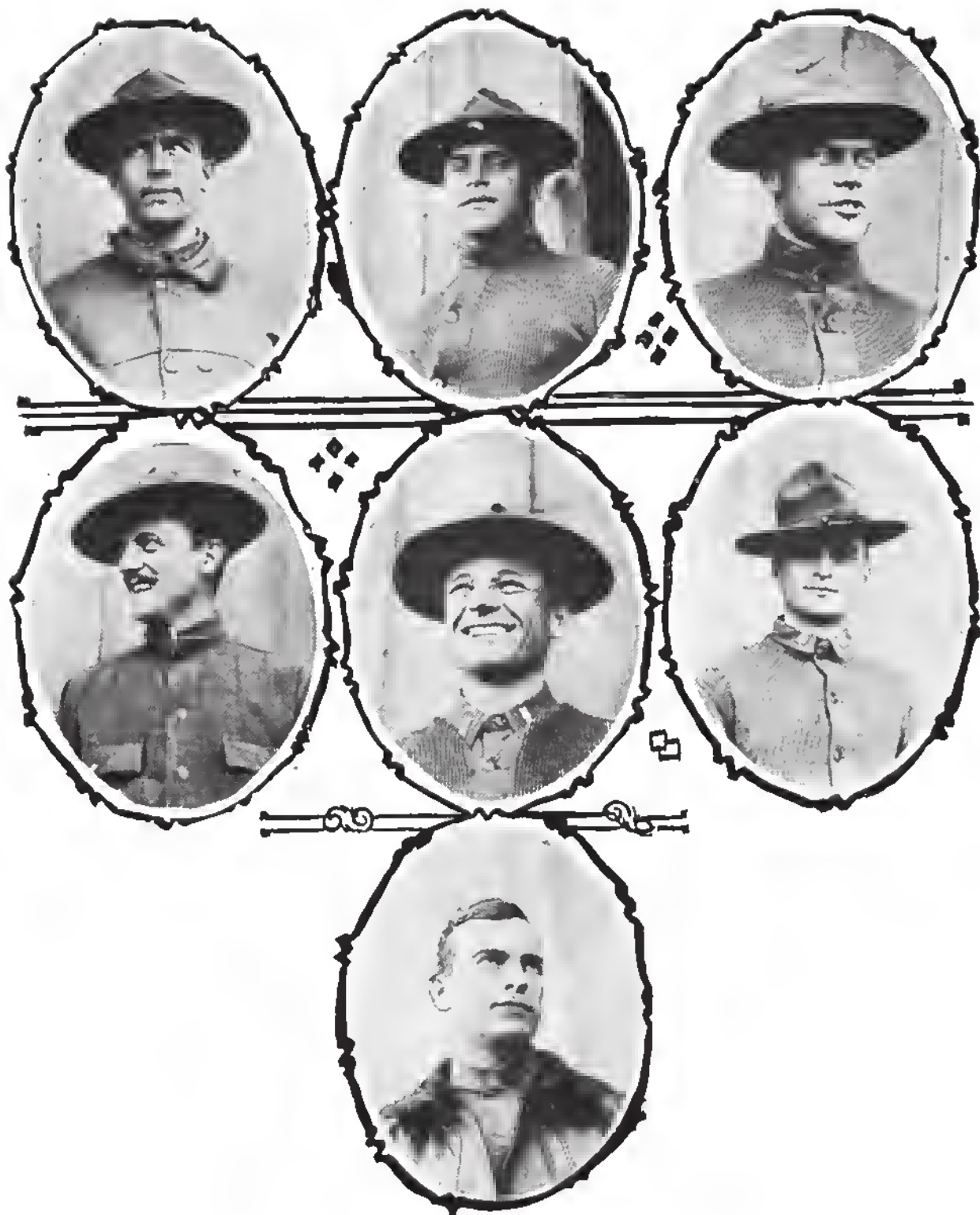
First Lieutenants

I. M. Madlson, 1124 Loma, Coronado.
W. R. Dargue, 3754 Center St., San Diego.
D. B. Netherwood, 533 21st St., San Diego.
W. G. Kilner, 615 C Ave., Coronado.
H. L. Schurmeler, 1915 4th St., San Diego.
E. S. Gorrell, 615 C Ave., Coronado.

Second Lieutenants

Sumner Walte, Coronado Hotel Annex.
Earl L. Canady, Mission Apts., Coronado.

Oscar A. Brindley, civilian instructor of flying, Y. M. C. A.
F. A. Wildman, civilian instructor of flying, 450 20th St., San Diego.
Geo. B. Fuller, aeronautical engineer, 812 Tolita Ave., Coronado.
I. I. Newton, foreman machine shop, Tent City, Coronado.
G. E. A. Hallet, aeronautical engineer, Hotel Chickasaw.
Henry S. Mollnue, mechanic, 3948 Eighth St., San Diego.
Elmer J. Briggs, mechanic, 4027 Albatross St., San Diego.
I. G. Semlnouk, mechanic, North Island.
Frank E. Doesburg, clerk, Hotel Lloyd, 1334 Fourth St., San Diego.
R. R. Marsh, clerk, North Island.
Sergt. Marcy, Q. M. Corps, 4540 Campus Ave., San Diego.
Sergt. Blade, Signal Corps, 3636 30th St., San Diego.
Sergt. Walker, Post Squadron Major, 1449 Columbia St., San Diego.



ARMY AVIATORS

ROSTER OF THE SCHOOL DETACHMENT, AUGUST 1915

Master Signal Electricians

Henry J. Dornbush
Earl S. Schofield.

First Class Sergeants

Walker, Herman H.
Vates, Edward W.
Kehoe, Frank Jr.
Costenborder, Walter L.
Blade, Isaac P.
Schermerhorn, Samuel S. V.

Sergeants

Brewer, Walter.
Bechtold, William A.
Parkins, Fred.
Ocker, William C.
Baxter, Alvan E.
Winters, Charles W.
Bernhard, Alfred.
Adamson, Austin A.
Chester, Charles.

Corporals

Coyte, Stanley V.
Devitt, James.
Dodd, Wilburn C.
Tebbo, Albert H.
Beckett, Logan G.
Downey, John A.
Blood, Omer J.
Bradshaw, Leland D.
Morrison, William R.
Frewer, John W.
Ruef, Arnold.
Threader, Wilfred G.
Krull, James S.
Davies, Isaiah.
Bosworth, William O.
Adams, Clarence F.
Flint, Leo G.
Rice, Ward H.
Forrest, Charles R.
Biffle, Ira O.
Covell, Frank H.
Susenlhi, Charles G.
Hohorst, William F.
Smith, Albert D.
Tymke, Hans.
Kuhn, Jacob F.
Hamlin, Clyde B.
Camper, John L.
Young, Oscar.
Miller, Max.

Cooks

Fridholm, Charles A.
Probasco, John H.

First Class Privates

Afton, George.
Behren, Frank G.
Belina, Frank J.
Blanken, Louis G.
Bratcher, Thomas M.
Carson, Charles B.
Cassidy, Walter J.
Eshbaugh, Homer G.
Frey, Newt.
Grey, Robert P.
Greyfield, Richard H.
Hughes, Jewel.
Kellems, George W.
Lee, Albert.
Maloney, Frank B.
Mandich, Peter G.
McDonnell, John O.
Miller, Victor H.
Moffett, George F.
Wall, John F.
Wise, Samuel P.
Zelesnig, Frank.

Privates

Andres, Henry G.
Bailou, Willis H.
Becker, William H.
Begovatz, Paul B.
Bradshaw, Sidney S.
Bluhm, John R.
Courter, Clinton A.
Cressey, Charles F.
Drane, Floyd G.
Eisenhuth, James E.
Faircloth, George F.
Gilsdorf, Harold J.
Gordon, George.
Gosnear, Harry F.
Grazioli, Louis.
Hunt, Heber H.
James, Henry N.
Ludvik, Vandle.
McDearman, Samuel B.
Moore, Harley A.
Morrow, Harley H.
Nelson, James G.
Parker, Paul W.
Rudolph, Harold P.
Sears, Walter H.
Steinle, Felix.
Stelmachowski, Walter.
Tresch, Joseph.
Tillman, James E.
Vanatta, Elmer R.
Van Kirk, Bryant F.
Vittow, Charles T.
Ward, Ferris E.



ART SMITH AND HIS WIFE

Photo by Chief Yeoman G. P. Pitkin.

Art Smith delighted San Diegans with his wonderful and dare-devil exhibition of flying early in August. There is only one Art Smith and his use of lighted trailers during night flights proves not only his originality but likewise wrote the path of his maneuvers indelibly upon the minds of his admiring spectators. He claimed that he was going to write San Diego on the sky—and he did—likewise he flew upside down—looped the loop so many times that one did not care to count the number.

If the birds have anything on Art Smith they have as yet to prove the fact to those who saw his wonderful flights in San Diego.



The Navy

Admiral Howard Day at the Exposition. Top. Admiral Howard (standing in auto at left) and Staff reviewing Cavalry. President Davidson of the Exposition (in center) and Colonel Pendleton of Marines on Horse. Below (at left). Admiral Thomas Benton Howard. Thos. Howard Morton. Admiral Howard's Grandson (in center). (At right) Cavalry Passing in Review. Commander Cleland Davis. U. S. N. Sent.



Fair Pays Tribute to Admiral Howard

Great Military Pageant Opens Day's Events

"It would require a far more fluent speaker and writer than I am to express my appreciation of my entertainment today. The scene here before me will long live in my memory. .. It is beautiful and inspiring."—Admiral Thomas Benton Howard's compliment to the Exposition as he sat on the steps of the Sacramento Valley building last night during the great outdoor ball for the enlisting men.

Beginning with a military and naval parade and ending with a brilliant dinner party last night at the Cristobal cafe and later a dance for the enlisted men at the Plaza de Panama, the Panama-California Exposition, Admiral Thomas Benton Howard Day was a great success.

June 8th was named in his honor by the Exposition directors as a mark of respect to the commanding officer of the Pacific fleet and in appreciation of the help he has given the Exposition in assisting to make it a success. The special events planned for the day's entertainment brought out one of the largest week-day crowds of the year.

The military and naval parade was one of the best ever held in the city, more than 1500 men being in line. Colonel J. H. Pendleton was grand marshal of the day and he started the parade from the lower end of Broadway promptly at 1:30. First came mounted police, then the grand marshal and staff, officers and men of the First cavalry, officers and men of the coast artillery, marines from the Colorado and from marine barracks at the Exposition and sailors from the Colorado. Three bands, the coast artillery band, the marine corps band and the band from the Colorado were in line.

Big Parade Reviewed

With officers of both the army and navy and President G. A. Davidson, Admiral Howard reviewed the parade from the steps of the Sacramento building. The parade was at its best at this point and hundreds of others viewed it from this point of vantage.

The crowd went directly to the tractor field after the parade, where the troops of the First cavalry showed their proficiency in executing fancy drills, their expert horsemanship and something of what would be expected of them in case the United States were suddenly drawn into war. Each of the four troops which comprise the squadron of First cavalry at the Exposition gave individual exhibitions, all of them bringing applause from the large crowd which lined the Alameda. After the drills Captain George Van Horn Moseley was congratulated on the exhibition by Admiral Howard.

Horsemanship Displayed

The cavalry comprises a division of the government service which is seldom seen by the public in action and that there is a renewed interest in events of this kind was evidenced by the crowd and the enthusiasm it displayed. All sorts of maneuvers were accomplished and the men displayed horsemanship not often seen outside a wild west show. The horses were so full of life that it was with difficulty they were restrained and they seemed to enjoy the charges at full speed quite as much as did their riders.

A cover of quail so tame that they ate the crumbs thrown to them by the crowd were reluctant to give up the tractor field to the cavalrymen. They held possession until it proved hopeless to retain the ground underneath the hoofs of the horses.

While the cavalrymen were astonishing the crowd with their feats of skill and daring, an army aviator flew over the field, circling again and again over the entire Exposition. The crowd was given, therefore, an exhibition of nearly all branches of Uncle Sam's fighting forces. They saw the cavalrymen, the aviators, the artillerymen, the marines, the sailors. To the tourists the sight of the army aviator proved a treat long to be remembered.

Airman Flies High

It was Joseph C. Morrow, First aero corps, in signal corps machine No. 30 who flew over the Exposition at an altitude of 4000 feet. This was given as a compliment to Admiral Howard.

Capt. A. S. Cowan, commanding the First aero corps, North Island, requested Lieut. Morrow to do this and he readily consented, being with other officers, anxious to extend honors to Admiral Howard.

Lieut. A. R. Christle, in machine No. 32, and Lieut. Leslie MacDill, in machine No. 38, also intended to fly over the Exposition in the same stunt, but owing to engine trouble these two could not get up high enough to make the flight over the Exposition.



BATTALION OF U. S. BLUEJACKETS AT THE PLAZA DE PANAMA

Brilliant Dinner Given

No more brilliant function has ever been given at the Cristobal cafe than that of last night, when the Exposition gave a dinner in honor of Admiral Howard. The cafe was filled to overflowing with army and navy men, with their wives, and the dancing floor was in constant use between courses. San Diego and Coronado society were well represented.

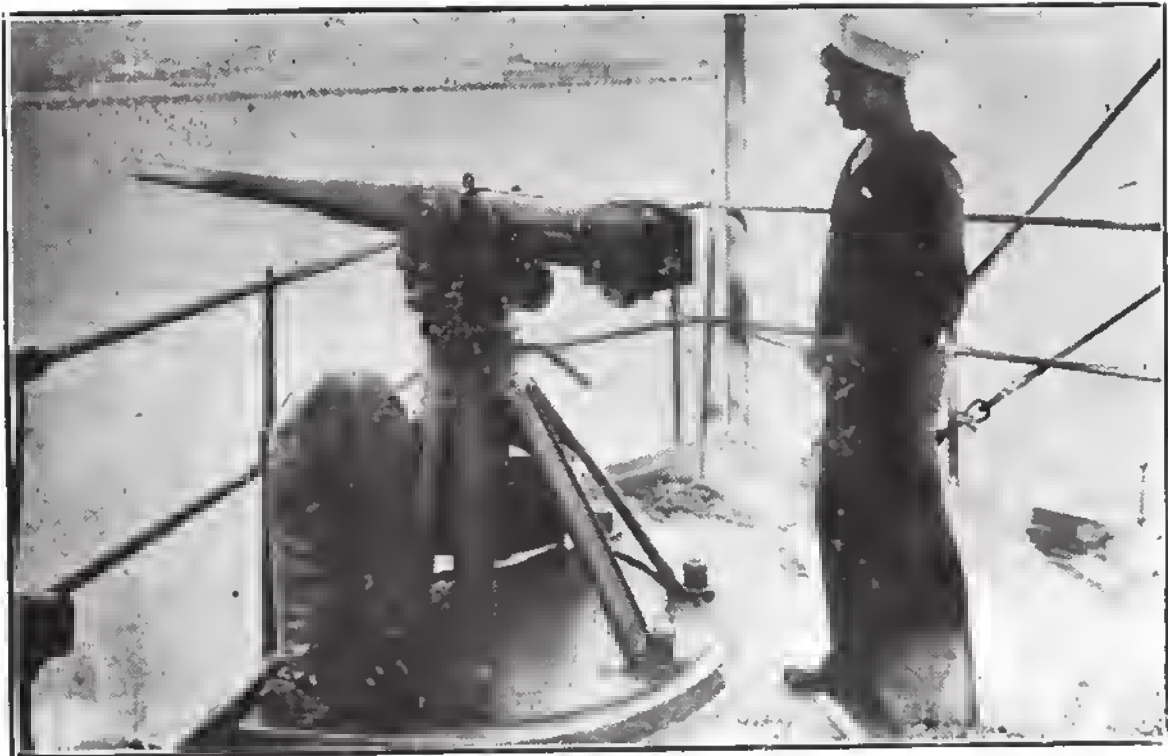
Those at the Exposition table: Admiral Thomas Benton Howard and Mrs. Howard, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Spreckels, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Belcher, Jr., Mrs. J. M. Morton, Commander F. N. Freeman and Mrs. Freeman, Admiral Uriel Sebree and Mrs. Sebree, Lieutenant and Mrs. R. M. Griswold, Lieut. A. J. James, Capt. George Van Horn Moseley and Mrs. Moseley, Col. W. C. Davis and Mrs. Davis, Mrs. George McKenzie, Col. J. H. Pendleton and Mrs. Pendleton, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Davidson, Lieut. F. L. Oliver, Mrs. W. P. B. Prentice, Mr. and Mrs. George Burnham.

Indians from the Painted Desert gave their eagle dance, a number which is always popular with diners at the cafe. After the dinner a large number became spectators at the party of the enlisted men at the Plaza de Panama.

Others who entertained parties: H. L. Titus, party of twelve; Alexander Sharp, party of twenty; A. S. Bridges, party of twelve; Capt. Ashley M. Robertson, party of eighteen; Judge W. A. Sloane, party of ten; F. E. Marber, party of six; S. Clifford Payson, party of three, and Frank Von Tesmar, party of six.

Ball for Enlisted Men

The outdoor ball, given later in the evening in the Plaza de Panama for enlisted men of all branches of the government service, was the most successful event of the kind ever held at the Exposition. Fully 1500 were in attendance. The grand march, at 9:30, was led by Admiral Howard and Mrs. G. A. Davidson. President Davidson and Mrs. Howard were next in line. Three bands—the Coast Artillery, the Marine Corps and the U. S. S. Colorado—furnished the music. The enlisted men were surely "stepping out some," for one band started as soon as the other had stopped. The music was going nearly every minute, and those who tried to keep up with it had to have the endurance of a marathon or long distance racer. The bands were on the spacious platform of the Sacramento building, and fully one-half of the entire plaza had been prepared for the dancers.



ABOARD THE U. S. S. SAN DIEGO

Spectacular Scene Presented

Seats had been provided about the dancing space and these were occupied by spectators. From the platform of the Sacramento building colored lights were thrown constantly on the dancers, and the result was one of the most spectacular out-of-door dancing carnivals ever held in the state, it was said. That the enlisted men had a good time was proved by their hearty compliments when the party was over. From under the Moorish canopies placed at intervals about the plaza punch and cakes were served. Punch was donated by the county buildings, and the cakes by Bishop & Co, and the Globe Mills. Everybody enjoyed such a good time that it was suggested by some that the Exposition give evening dances on the plaza at least once each month during the summer.

The isthmus was a popular recreation place during the evening and concessionaires enjoyed one of the biggest week days in some time.

The patronesses for the enlisted men's party were: Mrs. Thomas Benton Howard, Mrs. G. A. Davidson, Mrs. Ashley H. Robertson, Mrs. J. H. Pendleton, Mrs. William N. McKelvy, Mrs. William C. Davis, Mrs. George Van Horn Moseley, Mrs. Arthur S. Cowan, Mrs. Ivor N. Lawson, Mrs. Uriel Sebree, Mrs. Alexander Sharp, Mrs. W. P. B. Prentice, Mrs. George McKenzie, Mrs. Frank Belcher, Jr., Mrs. H. H. Jones, Mrs. Cleland Davis, Mrs. George Burnham, and Mrs. Charles H. Lyman.



SHIP'S COMPANY, U. S. S. COLORADO, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA.

GUNNERS REWARDED FOR PROFICIENCY

Two Thousand in Prize Money Distributed Among Colorado's Men.

In the presence of Admiral Thomas B. Howard, Captain Ashley H. Robertson, Commander F. N. Freeman and other officers of the armored cruiser Colorado, the sum of \$2,000 was distributed August 1st to the gun crews of the main and secondary batteries for proficiency in gunnery at target practice off San Diego last May. The winning crews were called aft and the prize money distributed by the ship's paymaster, the ceremony taking place on the quarterdeck in full view of the assembled officers and men.

Following is a list of turrets and guns with their crews who won prizes in target practice off the Coronado islands in May, 1915:

After turret, 8-inch, 45-calibre guns: first prize, \$20 per man. This crew is entitled to wear the navy "E" for one year.

Name—W. T. Smart, M. F. Worrell, H. Breckenridge, C. Miller, S. Butnerr, H. D. Murphy, O. W. Richter, A. M. Murphrey, C. C. Wilson, V. E. Stevenson, A. W. Stell, C. A. Myers, R. F. M. Bain, G. A. Sullivan, O. E. Upchurch, E. A. Raymond, F. F. Taylor, W. G. Fish, M. J. MacGowan, M. N. Stockman, L. C. Sandler, C. G. Moss, W. L. Barkley, E. S. Malsack, H. F. Bennett, H. C. Tanner, W. A. Rabe, R. P. Dapper, C. C. Long, E. B. Dodd, W. M. Wandle, gun captain; E. C. Herring, W. C. Oyler, R. B. Long, R. S. Merriam, J. F. Proctor, J. W. Love, E. G. Bastar, C. H. Muncy, E. F. Trimbur, P. A. Garvey, J. S. Cheery, C. I. Wilson, R. J. Bavousett, C. F. LeRoux, S. E. Matlock, A. O. Cook, E. F. Kumm, H. H. Dolph, W. Schuck, B. P. Winkelman, H. R. Murchison.

Six-inch gun No. 3; second prize, \$10 per man:

Name—L. C. Johnson, J. F. Bozarth, A. A. Hudson, W. L. Colbert, B. C. Clark, E. D. Dye, F. E. Williams, J. A. Wilson, R. R. Von Hopper, W. P. Kirven, F. E. Dowd, A. C. Ham, J. R. Szabo.

Six-inch gun No. 4; first prize, \$20 per man:

Name—S. Costabile, J. Markewicz, J. Hudson, M. Gilmartin, L. A. Parks, L. M. Lowrey, P. Thomessen, C. P. Walters, C. Gasele, H. W. Nyman, J. Carpenter, L. F. Tappen.

Six-inch gun No. 6; first prize \$20 per man:

(This crew entitled to wear navy "E" for one year.)

Name—F. Bunce, E. Tews, W. M. Bugbee, M. J. Rooney, H. C. Quintard, C. A. Brackett, E. G. Tufford, H. J. Case, R. A. Reed, W. R. McDaniel, N. Dunbar.

Six-inch gun No. 7; first prize, \$20 per man:

Name—J. G. Burke, E. H. Harris, G. B. Dye, E. F. A. Mueller, J. Rutzke, A. F. Seiber, E. Nancolas, J. C. Ricker, L. J. Lannon, R. V. Downs, A. A. Schnorrenberg, W. W. Lightner, O. K. Coker, F. C. Schweitzer.

Six-inch gun No. 12; third prize \$5 per man:

Name—J. C. Murphy, J. F. Smith, L. P. Norman, M. E. Carder, W. Black, J. G. Shacklett, J. Herselkorn, C. C. Calvert, R. L. Fleming, C. E. Calvert, C. G. Crantz.

Six-inch gun No. 13; second prize, \$10 per man:

Name—L. C. Wolcott, W. F. Peery, A. L. B. Whitney, J. H. Carsley, A. A. Anderson, W. Wintrich, P. H. Hendricksen, H. E. Baldwin, F. J. Miller.

Three-inch gun No. 7; first prize, \$20 per man. (This crew entitled to wear navy "E" for one year):

Name—H. Schiller, J. E. Tiedtke, W. J. Lisk.

Three-inch gun No. 13; first prize, \$20 per man. (This crew (Marines) entitled to wear navy "E" for one year):

Name—L. S. Littlefair, T. Martin, W. W. Loftin, J. R. Stewart, J. R. Crum, H. G. Fitzgerald, J. Danuk, M. Massey, J. F. Axelson, J. A. Page.

Three-inch gun No. 15; first prize, \$20 per man. (This crew (Marines) entitled to wear navy "E" for one year):

Name—L. A. Larson, E. F. Kirkwood, H. E. Crum, T. C. Pickens, O. J. Barron, F. B. Miller, D. G. Williamson, E. W. Hosner, H. E. Stratton, A. H. Stevens, G. H. Smith.

Three-inch gun No. 16; first prize, \$20 per man. (This crew (Marines) entitled to wear navy "E" for one year):

Name—F. L. Heggles, W. A. Miller. The other members of this crew are also members of crew No. 15, 3-inch gun, above.



MISS MARY BENTON UNVEILING THE MODEL OF THE U. S. S. NORTH DAKOTA, AT THE PANAMA-CALIFORNIA EXPOSITION

One of the most interesting exhibits at the Panama-California Exposition is the Great Navy Exhibit in the Commerce and Industries Building. The exhibit is under the supervision of Commander Cleland Davis, U. S. Navy, who is also in charge of the Naval Coal Depot at La Playa, the Radio Station on Point Loma and also the high power Radio Station now under construction at Chollas Heights near San Diego.

With only a limited appropriation for the purpose, a most interesting and instructive exhibit has been collected and installed consisting of service torpedoes, diving suits, Colts automatic machine guns, field pieces, fixed and loose ammunition (from the little 30 cal. cartridges for the Springfield rifles up to the mighty twelve-inch, weighing 900 pounds), the latest model Springfield rifles and bayonets, models of the armored cruiser San Diego and the dreadnaught "North Dakota," from the Navy Department at Washington, D. C., photographs of the old-time wooden ships of the Navy and of the latest super-dreadnaughts, models of torpedo boat destroyers and beautiful and artistic specimens of the handwork of the enlisted men on the "San Diego." The exhibit is artistically decorated with the signal flags and ensigns of the Navy, the center piece being formed of two beautiful "Old Glories," each 24x36 feet.

The publicity system of the Navy is located at the north end of the exhibit and many thousand pieces of Navy literature have been forwarded free to prospective applicants for enlistment in the Navy, by the parents and friends of boys at home who are unable to come to the Exposition. The wonderful and increasing interest being taken in naval affairs by people from the interior and all portions of the United States fully justifies the Navy Department in maintaining this exhibit indefinitely, as much information regarding the service and its opportunities is being disseminated by the courteous and obliging chief Petty Officers detailed by the Navy Department for this purpose, as well as by the literature distributed and mailed. Chief Yeoman Pitkin has added a most interesting feature which excites great interest among all classes of visitors, namely, his varied and wonderful collection of photographs and curiosities made and collected by himself in his travels while in the Navy. Chief Watertender Harry Roadhouse and Chief Gunner's Mate William Mahu are the valued assistants of Chief Yeoman Pitkin and this popular trio are certainly catering successfully to the needs of a curious and interested public. The Jury of Awards of the Exposition have awarded a "Gold Medal" to the U. S. Navy Exhibit and they also awarded a gold medal to Chief Yeoman Pitkin for his large and comprehensive exhibit of photographs and curios.



U. S. FLAGSHIP SAN DIEGO, IN SAN DIEGO BAY



Admiral Thomas Benton Howard (right), Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Fleet, Greeting Rear Admiral Cameron McRae Winslow, Who Became Commander, With the Armored Cruiser San Diego as Flagship, Sept. 13th.

Admiral Howard Retires

Admiral Winslow Assumes Command of the Pacific Fleet

Admiral Thomas Benton Howard, who was relieved of the command of the United States Pacific fleet Sept. 13, has passed forty-five years in the service of his country, twenty-four years at sea, twenty-one years on shore duty, at various naval stations, and at Washington, and eight months at home awaiting orders. This record has been surpassed by few flag officers.

During the time he has been Pacific fleet commander Admiral Howard and officers and crews of vessels of the fleet serving on the Mexican patrol have received the thanks of three foreign governments and a commendatory letter from the secretary of the navy for services rendered along the west coast of Mexico.

Admiral Howard was born at Galena, Ill., August 10, 1854. He was appointed to the United States naval academy by President Grant, graduating in 1872.

Howard was navigating officer of the gunboat Concord during the battle of Manila bay and subsequently saw service on the cruiser Charleston and monitor Monadnock during the Philippine insurrection. In 1892-93 he assumed command on its memorable voyage from Barcelona to Havana. In 1901 he was given command of the famous old frigate Chesapeake, leaving that vessel two years later to command the cruiser Olympia and the naval academy squadron.

During the memorable world cruise of the battleship fleet, Admiral Howard, then a captain, commanded the battleship Ohio. Following the conclusion of his sea services at that time, Admiral Howard became a member of the general board, and later commanded the third and fourth divisions of the Atlantic fleet. He reached the grade of rear admiral November 14, 1910, and that of full admiral on August 24, 1915. He took command of the Pacific fleet in January, 1914.

Rear Admiral Winslow, who assumes the rank of full admiral, has the reputation of being one of the most brilliant officers in the United States navy. He was born in Washington, D. C., July 29, 1854, and was appointed to the naval academy at large by President Grant. Both Admiral Howard and Admiral Winslow graduated third in their respective classes.

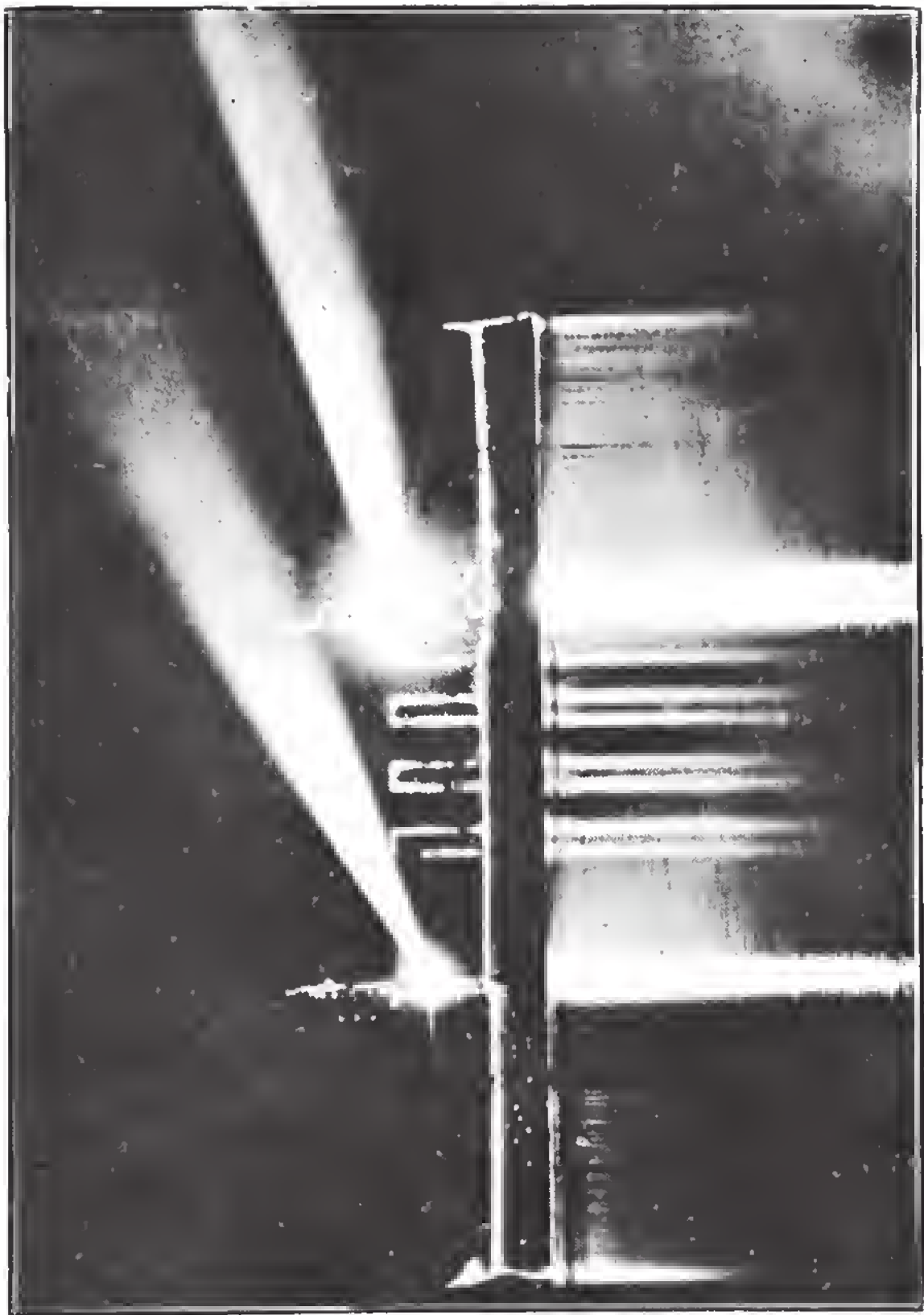
Upon graduating from the academy in 1874, Admiral Winslow went to the Asiatic station on the frigate Tennessee as aid on the staff of Rear Admiral Reynolds.

Admiral Winslow's most brilliant feat and one which brought him instant recognition from congress was performed on May 11, 1898, when he was in charge of an expedition from the gunboat Nashville, sent to cut the cable leading to the station at Cienfuegos, Cuba. Admiral Winslow and his men were under a heavy fire from 7:30 o'clock in the morning until nearly noon, during which thirty per cent of the cable cutting party were wounded, although they did not desist until the cable was severed.

Admiral Winslow was hit by a Mauser bullet, which made a clean hole through three fingers of his left hand. For three hours after being wounded the daring naval officer directed the cable cutting operations, only ceasing when the work had been accomplished. Congress promoted him to be a lieutenant commander for "extraordinary heroism" displayed on this occasion.

He reached the rank of rear admiral in September, 1911, taking command of the second, the third and then the first divisions of the Atlantic battleship fleet. He was in command of the first division during the cruise of European waters and upon returning to the United States went to the war college at Newport. During the trouble at Vera Cruz last year Admiral Winslow was in command of the special service squadron of battleships.

Following the seizure of the Mexican seaport and the restoration of normal conditions Admiral Winslow returned to the war college, remaining there until he left a few days ago for San Diego to relieve Admiral Howard as commander of the Pacific fleet. Admiral Winslow has spent 45 years in the naval service, 26 years at sea and 19 years ashore.



U. S. FLAGSHIP SAN DIEGO AT NIGHT IN SAN DIEGO BAY

Marine Corps

Sunset Parade of the Marines

By Sergeant Major Thomas F. Carney

I.

The westering sun his march withheld,
A statelier sight to view,
As on the tented field at eve
The warning trumpet blew,
And mustering on the mesa broad,
Their colors waving free,
In marshalled ranks the eye may mark
The soldiers of the sea.

II.

Now rolls the drum's compelling note,
And peals the stern command,
The silent forms, in column now,
No longer moveless stand,
But up the winding way advance,
A phalanx silver crowned,
The bayonets wave like summer corn
To martial music's sound.

III.

Once more in line the host parades
Within the open place,
Where colonnade and Gothic arch
Bespeak a vanished race,
Whose banner erstwhile kissed the breeze
Where now our colors sweep
O'er blue-clad files whose tokens tell
The warriors of the deep.

IV.

Long may they guard Columbia's shrines;
Long keep her distant shores;
The first in war their heritage,
The ever faithful Corps;
Alike upon the battlefield
Or 'mid such peaceful scenes
Old Glory floats more proudly still
When borne by the Marines.

THE MARINES

By Captain C. H. Lyman

THE MARINE goes back to antiquity, to the days when vessels were first used in warfare. Originally the Marine was a soldier solely, embarked on the vessel for fighting purposes, and had no part whatever in the handling of the vessel, this duty being performed by sailors. At this period vessels were propelled by oars, and the complement consisted of three distinct bodies, the oarsmen, usually slaves; the sailors who navigated the vessel; and the soldiers who were aboard for fighting purposes only.

The Marine Corps has the distinction of being the oldest military body in the service of the United States, it having been organized by act of the Continental Congress in 1775, which was prior to the organization of either the Army or the Navy.

The two battalions of Marines organized by the above act fought all through the Revolutionary war, taking a notable part in practically every naval engagement, and were disbanded at the end of the war.

The present Marine Corps was organized by act of Congress on the 11th day of July, 1798, and has borne a gallant part in every naval action since that time.

The Marine, owing to events of recent years, is becoming better known to the people of the United States. We still hear occasionally the query, "What are Marines," but this query is being heard less frequently. The people are beginning to realize that the Marines are sea-soldiers, who are equally at home on shore or afloat. The Marine Corps, because of its training, is the most mobile force in the United States, and because of its great mobility, is the branch that is first on the scene in any trouble in which the United States may become involved. Thus the battalion of Marines under Colonel Huntington was the first American force to be landed in Cuba in 1898; it established a base at Guantanamo, Cuba, and held this base against tremendous odds. Then again in China in 1900, during the Boxer trouble, Colonel Waller's Marines were first to the relief of the legations.

The Marine Corps today consists of approximately ten thousand officers and men, serving ashore and afloat, approximately two thousand serving aboard vessels of the Navy, where they constitute one-eighth of the complement of the ship. The rest of the Corps is serving ashore in the United States at our various navy yards, and in our foreign possessions. We have Marines guarding the legations at Peking, China, and Managua, Nicaragua, and Marines at Cavite and Olongapo in the Philippine Islands; Guantanamo, Cuba; Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii; and Guam, Marianne Island.

Aboard ship the Marines perform practically all the duties that the bluejackets perform, having a certain number of the large guns turned over to them, usually the guns of the secondary battery, which constitute the torpedo defense of the ship, and which range in size from three to seven-inch. While the Marine is not stationed at the guns of the main battery of the ship, he is trained at those guns, in order that in case of necessity he may fill vacancies at those guns. In addition, the Marine performs the guard duty of the ship, and also performs the orderly duty. Because of his training as a soldier, the Marines of a ship constitute the backbone of any force sent ashore from the ship.

Only in recent years have we had company and regimental organization in the Marine Corps, and at the present time we have three regularly organized regiments, two of which are designated as advance base regiments. An advance base regiment is one which is trained with the idea of co-operating with the fleet by seizing, fortifying and holding some harbor where the fleet may rendezvous, or where it may seek protection. The men of an advance base regiment are therefore trained in the landing and placing of heavy guns, up to seven-inch, and manning such guns; in placing and handling of submarine mines; and in signal work of all kinds, including wireless telegraphy.

It is characteristic of the Marine that he must be able to look after himself, and he is, therefore, trained as a signalman, seaman, and artilleryman, while primarily he is an infantryman.

A force of Marines ashore in hostile territory is absolutely independent of other arms of the service, carrying its own artillery, automatic rifles, engineers, signal corps, etc.

The Marine Corps is an integral branch of the Navy, and is under the Secretary of the Navy, except when by direction of the President the Corps or parts thereof may be turned over to the Secretary of War for duty with the Army. One reason why the Marine is not better known to the people of the United States is, because his deeds have been merged by historians into chronicles of the Army and Navy. One reads for instance of the naval battle between the Bon Homme Richard and Serapis, without realizing that in this engagement the Marines of the Bon Homme Richard lost forty-nine out of a total strength of one hundred and thirty-seven; in all the naval engagements of our country, the Marines have participated, and always with great credit to their Corps and to their country.

Not alone have the Marines participated in the naval engagements, but they have fought shoulder to shoulder with their brothers of the Army on many a bloody field. Thus with the army of General Scott during the Mexican war, a battalion of Marines from the fleet were with the Army, and the first regulars who entered the fortress of Chapultepec when Mexico City was taken, were United States Marines. Major Twiggs, who commanded the Marines, was killed in the storming of Chapultepec. After the occupation of the City of Mexico the battalion of Marines was detailed as a guard of the Palace.

It was in 1805 that Lieutenant O'Bannon of the Marines, with a small body of Marines participated in the attack on Derne, Tripoli, after a seven-hundred-mile march across the desert, and first planted the flag of the United States on foreign soil. There was a battalion of Marines at Bull Run. In 1812 the Marines fought Malay pirates on the Island of Sumatra. In 1836-7 a regiment of Marines co-operated with the Army against the Indians in Georgia, and on many occasions in faraway localities, the Marines have defended the honor of the flag at times that are seldom mentioned by historians, it being characteristic of the Marine that he be sent ashore on foreign soil and settle various affairs without the historians deeming it of sufficient importance to note it in history. Thus in 1839 the Marines participated in minor engagements in the Fiji Islands, and in 1855 took part in the destruction of a fleet of piratical Chinese junks. They fought again in the Fiji Islands in 1858, and in the same year Marines were landed in Montevideo, Uruguay. It is not generally known that the force under Colonel Robert E. Lee, that captured John Brown at Harper's Ferry in 1859, were Marines. In 1859 Marines first landed in Panama. In 1860 Marines were landed on the west coast of Africa to protect American prop-

erty, and a battalion of Marines fought in Korea in 1871. In 1882 Marines were landed during the burning of Alexandria, Egypt, and performed valiant service.

A regiment of Marines was sent to Panama in 1885 to protect American interests, and again in 1903 a brigade of Marines under the Major General Commandant, was sent to Panama to protect American property. In 1894 Marines served ashore in Korea and China. Marines were landed in Valparaiso, Chili, in 1891 to protect the American consulate. In 1901-2 the Marines participated in engagements in the Philippines. In 1906 a brigade of three thousand Marines was sent to Cuba, and one regiment remained with the Army of Cuba Pacification until 1909. A brigade of the same size served at Vera Cruz, Mexico, during the trying times last year. A brigade of Marines was sent to Nicaragua in 1909, because of disorders in that country. In 1912 a regiment of Marines was landed in Nicaragua under Colonel Pendleton, now Colonel of the Fourth Regiment, to assist in quelling revolutionary disturbances.

During the Chinese Revolution of 1911-12, which resulted in the overthrow of the monarchy, a battalion of Marines was kept in constant readiness as Shanghai to guard American interests, and for the protection of the American Legation at Peking.

The Brigade of three regiments which participated in the recent capture of Vera Cruz was the largest body of troops of the Marine Corps ever engaged in a single action, and their work on that occasion being an event of recent history need not be dwelt upon here.

At the present writing a Brigade of two regiments of Marines is engaged in suppressing the serious disorders in the island of Hayti.

As a matter of particular interest, at this time, it will be well to state that on the West Coast, during the Mexican war, the Marines participated in the capture of Monterey, and the town was garrisoned by Marines. Santa Barbara was captured and a force of Marines left as a garrison. On the 13th of August, 1846, Marines took part in the capture of Los Angeles, and the Marines participated in the same month in the capture of San Diego.

Thus it will be seen that whenever on land or sea, it has been necessary to uphold the dignity of the United States, the Marine has valiantly borne his part. There are no finer pages in American history than those upon which the exploits of the Corps have been recorded. The Marines have ever lived up to their motto "Semper Fidelis," and "ever faithful" they have been.





SECOND BATTALION, U. S. MARINES

THE FOURTH REGIMENT

By Thomas F. Carney, Sergeant Major, U. S. Marine Corps.

WHILE the eyes of the world turned their seaward gaze on the hurrying battleships and crowded transports that swept, with smoking funnels, down the broad bosom of the Carribean Sea, towards the low-lying shores that first felt the power of the white race, when the conquistador of old burned his caravels, in token that the mystic empire of the Montezumas must fade before the westering sun of progress that then burst forth in the land, under the gold and crimson flag of Spain, few there were who heeded the military operations on the western littoral of Mexico, and, indeed, compared with the spectacular events terminating in the seizure of the historic City of the True Cross, there was little in those movements to stir the nation's heart, or inspire the historian or the poet. Yet, they also serve who only stand and wait.

The Fourth Regiment U. S. Marines, was quickly organized in response to telegraphic orders received on April 15, 1914, and was composed of the 25th, 26th and 27th companies stationed at Bremerton, Washington, and the 31st, 32nd, 34th and 35th companies at Mare Island, California. The command was assigned to Colonel Joseph H. Pendleton, whose long career as an officer of the Corps reached backward into the days of wooden ships and iron men, and whose record of service at the front in the stirring days of '98, was crowned by his dramatic capture of the bullet-swept, and wire-entangled slopes of Coyotepe Hill, during the recent revolution in Nicaragua. The newly formed regiment was embarked on the cruiser South Dakota and the collier Jupiter, the contingent from Mare Island boarding the vessels at San Francisco, having marched to their tugs with colors streaming bands playing, and all the pomp and panoply of war, and the last sight visible from the decks of the receding craft, as they steamed down the bay to the parting cheers of thousands, was the gray-haired figure of Colonel Waller, looking with longing eyes across the waters, as for the first time in all his soldier days, he saw men departing for active service, and he not with them.

On April 22 the vessels cleared the Golden Gate and proceeded southward, the gigantic collier following the wake of the cruiser, carrying the regiment, seven companies strong, while forward and aft a thousand rumors circulated as to destination and port of call. Organization was completed, inspections held, artillery-men toiled at their pieces, signal-men practiced their art, and as the squadron, after a momentary call at San Pedro, when the news of Vera Cruz was learned, drew into tropic seas, a command, worthy to uphold the honor of the flag, was rapidly evolved from the apparent chaos which might be inferred from a superficial glance at the hour of embarkation.

But it profits not to dwell on the wearisome experiences of a military command afloat, a condition which must be borne as part of the scheme of things—and then forgotten. Since the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, men have gone down to the sea in ships, and certain features of similarity have marked every ocean journey from the days when the venturesome Phoenician voyager, with garlands of flowers and burning incense, installed his household god on his galley's prow, to guard him against the dangers of the deep, to the time when evil smelling oil-bags are used for the same purpose. And the sonorous voice of the hortator on the Roman trireme, we may well believe, was no more insistent and far-reaching than the hoarse tones of the boatswain's mate of a modern man-o-war, proclaiming to unwilling ears their impending tasks and toils.

Six days of southing, and the misty shore faintly discernable on the port hand, rose into the rocky head-land that guarded the entrance to the harbor of Acapulco. Here in the days of Andalusia's glory came the Manila galleons, bearing the annual tribute from the isles, which the genius and daring of Magellan had given his adopted country at the cost of his life, the figure of their saintly patron before them on their prows, and the terrifying vision of Drake and Anson left far behind. Now the place that once was a treasure-house of gold, and one of the world's busy marts, sleeps on through the un-ending years, and in its harbor, the lordly galleon with its swelling sails, and bristling guns has given place to the humble fishing-smack, and Indian cayuga.

Dominating the little Spanish city, dreaming at the foot of towering mountains, and looking forth with faded majesty on the shimmering waters of the nearly land-locked bay stands old Fort San Diego. A distressing poverty of names hampered the conquistadores in designating their abiding places beyond the western seas, and the ecclesiastical nomenclature to which they confined themselves makes the geography of the lands they won for Castile, by the grace of God and their own good swords, resemble an oft reiterated litany of the saints. Above the crumbling battlements of the mossgrown old stronghold, a huge Mexican ensign waved in barbaric splendor, and as the South Dakota anchored half a kilometer from the foot of the glacis, the soldiers and sailors who thronged her decks, witnessed a scene which would have warmed the heart of Don Quixote could that last scion of chivalry have opened his long closed eyes, and looked forth upon the world he sought to bring back to the days when knighthood was in flower. An ancient cannon which might appropriately have graced one of our city parks, as a relic of the Revolution, or of some anterior conflict, was solemnly hauled forth to an embrasure, deliberately shotted before our wondering eyes, and this bold defiance was followed shortly by a grandiloquent message from the heroic commandante, borne by the British consul—our own had betaken himself to some more favored spot, where the wicked cease from troubling, and war clouds gather not—acquainting us with the tidings that no pusillanimous thought of surrender polluted the hearts of the devoted garrison, and that to the last man they stood ready to welcome the dastard invader with bloody swords to hospitable graves.

A disposition of the naval and military forces was arranged to be made, should orders to occupy the city be received, which was quite as picturesque as the setting in which it was to be staged, and had the plan been carried out it would have added another romantic page to the history of the Marine Corps. The strange enterprises in which this Corps had been engaged in the remote parts of the earth and far places thereof—the capture of the Bedouin stronghold of Derne in the Tripolitan desert, the storming of the gates of Chapultepec, and the defense and relief of the legations at the siege of Peking—read like a chronicle of Froissart, and belong to mediæval days rather than to our own time. But the patron saint of Acapulco watched lovingly over his charge, and the song of battle was changed to the psalm of watchful waiting in the land of the foe, and the hand of the invader was stayed at their gates.

And weeks of dreary inaction followed; lightened somewhat by successful fishing expeditions, and decidedly unsuccessful attempts at amateur theatricals. But at last came orders, not such as were hoped for, but, at least, holding forth promise of change, and the cruiser-transport squared away for the northward, carrying with her many who felt a tinge of regret that the stars and stripes had not displaced the eagle floating defiantly on

the time-worn walls of the hoary old fortress. But ill blows the wind that profits nobody. Scarce had our foaming wake ceased to vex the calm waters of the harbor, and our reeking funnels to desecrate its upper air, than a courier hastened over mountain, moor and dale, bearing to the waiting Huerta at the Capital, a moving tale of desperate attack, and heroic defense, and recounting how the discomfited foe had fled after his repulse, and menaced their sunlit shores no more. For this, the patriotic defender of his native heath was summoned to the capital, decorated with honors, entrusted with a large part of the nation's wealth, and dispatched on an important mission abroad to purchase supplies and munitions, even as the brethren of Joseph went into a far country for corn when there was famine in the land. And, who shall say that republics are ungrateful!

The unwieldy and defenseless collier, carrying two and a half companies of the regiment, had been ordered to seek the shelter of the guns of Admiral Howard's Squadron while the South Dakota pursued her profitless voyage to Acapulco, and now the latter vessel sought to rejoin her consort, and re-unite the regiment. Arriving at Mazatlan, where the flagship of the commander-in-chief lay at anchor, the wreck of the Mexican gunboat Morales piled on the rock of Cranston Island, and the barricaded hillsides, bristling with guns, which ever and anon spoke, as the besiegers of the city exposed themselves to the watchful eyes of the defenders, told eloquently of the spirit of war that reigned in the land. In the foreground of the picture, its proud towers converted by sacrilegious hands into radio masts, and its chimes, immortalized by Longfellow in the "Bells of Mazatlan," silent now, stood the Cathedral of San Blas. And in the harbor, a zenith sun looked down on the fighting ships of five nations as the Guerrero, fresh from her victory over the ill-starred Tampico, came in and added the flag of Mexico to those of America, Great Britain, Germany and Japan.

Another week of weary waiting, relieved by the sight and sound of daily skirmish, and blessed by the occasional arrival of the newspaper that satisfied the Mazatlan's hunger for news, and that, perforce, had to satisfy ours. And now a night voyage brought us to La Paz, where the barren hills, burning in the blazing sun, brought forth nothing but the thorns and thistles of prophecy, and the whole landscape, glowing like a furnace, seemed to have felt the blight of Sodom and Gomorrah. But the night-wind, sweeping across the harbor, carried with it a coolness and comfort not to be expected in that land of desolation, and the sleep that knits up the raveled sleeve of care, again became possible. Here, at last, landings were made, ship-cramped men allowed to exercise, and such opportunities for recreation as the joyless desert afforded were made the most of.

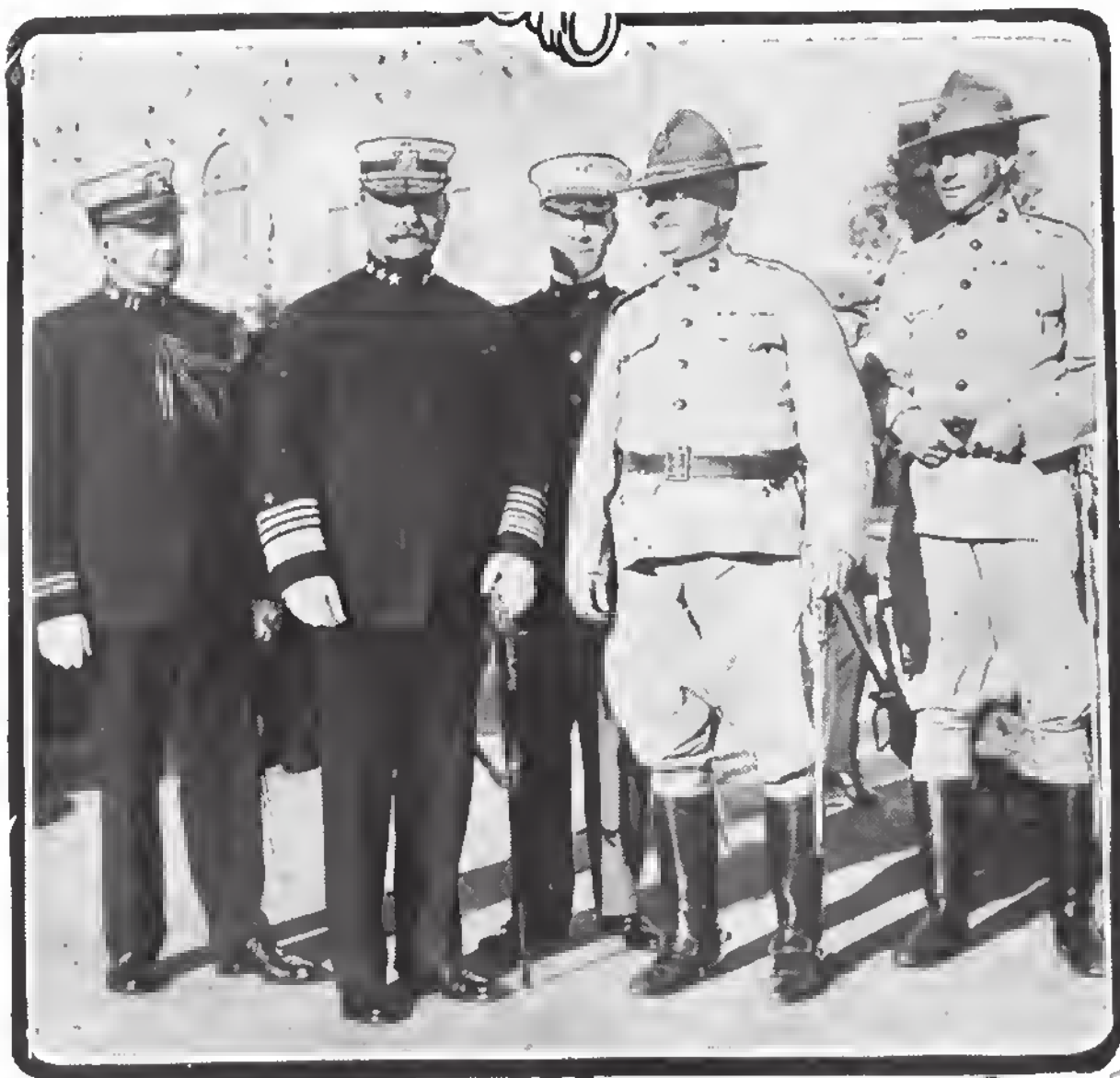
Back to the beleaguered city of Mazatlan again the South Dakota took her way, and the news was received that a welcome, but needless re-enforcement was added to the regiment, in the form of the 28th company from Bremerton, and the 36th company from Mare Island, who were proceeding to join us on the West Virginia. The spectacle of the finest regiment that carried the stars and stripes, disintegrated and scattered among three ships, out of communicating distance with each other, their impedimenta inaccessible, and their movements as aimless as the meanderings of the Israelites in the desert, was one to depress the most buoyant spirit.

But time, the great regenerator, restores the equilibrium of things in his own way, and the sands in the hour-glass of our wanderings were running low. And then came the memorable day when orders were received directing the regiment to proceed to San Diego, California, mobilize and encamp. A fitting close to their companionship with their comrades of the deep was the series of boat races between the marines and sailors of the

South Dakota, held on the eve of the debarkation of the troops at San Diego harbor. To the chagrin of the crew, the marines won three of the four races, thus demonstrating once more the versatility of the Corps that finds itself at home, alike on land or on sea, and where'er winds rise or waters roll, as well beneath the equatorial sun as in the immeasurable Arctic wastes.

On July 10, 1914, the regiment was assembled on North Island, and established itself at Camp Howard of blessed memory. Now began the halcyon days of its history, as under its own commander, and its own colors it commenced its independent existence.

Tenting on the old camp ground, in a land, where the sun of summer shines always, lighting up the sparkling waters of the rolling Pacific, warming the orange groves in the valleys, and beaming on the distant mountain sides, where the balmy zephyr sweeping o'er the western wave, brings haunting memories of sea-washed isles; where the whispering eucalyptus breathes a sighing appoggiatura to the silvery mission bells that recall the days of caballero and conquistador, we find at the termination of its odyssey, the Fourth Regiment—may its colors never be furled!



Admiral Cameron McRae Winslow inspecting Marines at Exposition, Sept. 23, 1915.
Left to Right, Lieut. Anthony James, Admiral Winslow, Major Melville Shaw, Col. J. H. Pendleton and Capt. C. H. Lyman.

FOURTH REGIMENT U. S. MARINES
Colonel Joseph H. Pendleton, Commanding.

REGIMENTAL STAFF

Captain Charles H. Lyman, Adjutant.
Captain Frank J. Schwable, Quartermaster.
P. A. Surgeon, Elmer E. Curtiss, U. S. N. Surgeon

Sergeant Major
Thomas F. Carney.

McCune, Harry W.	Sergeants	Parker, Van H.
Steuard, William A.	Corporals	Wynn, Charles A.
Knaggs, Samuel E.	Privates	Smith, Nathan J.
	Drummer	
	Sharpe, Frank H.	

Privates—Regimental Band	Howard, Elmer L.
Barnett, Erik M.	Hughes, Lester J.
Barngrover, James W.	Keech, Oscar A.
Borreson, William B.	Kell, Leroy G.
Claycomb, Milton F.	Petersen, James.
Flanagan, Ray W.	Robinson, Norton S.
Gerofsky, Herman.	Wiand, John.
Harker, Charles.	

STAFF—FIRST BATTALION

Major Myers, John T. Commanding.
First Lieutenant Potts, John, Staff Adj. and Acting Q. M.
P. A. Surgeon, Melhorn, Kent C., U. S. N. Surgeon.
Gy. Sergeant Wilson, Angus.
Quartermaster Sergeants
Sander, John G. Whitney, Harold W.
Sergeant Young, Frank A.
Corporal Liebrecht, Louis.
Privates
Craig, John E. Trout, Clyde A.
Rutter, Glenn W. von Sandt, William.
Sumner, Sumter. Whittet, George D.

SECOND BATTALION

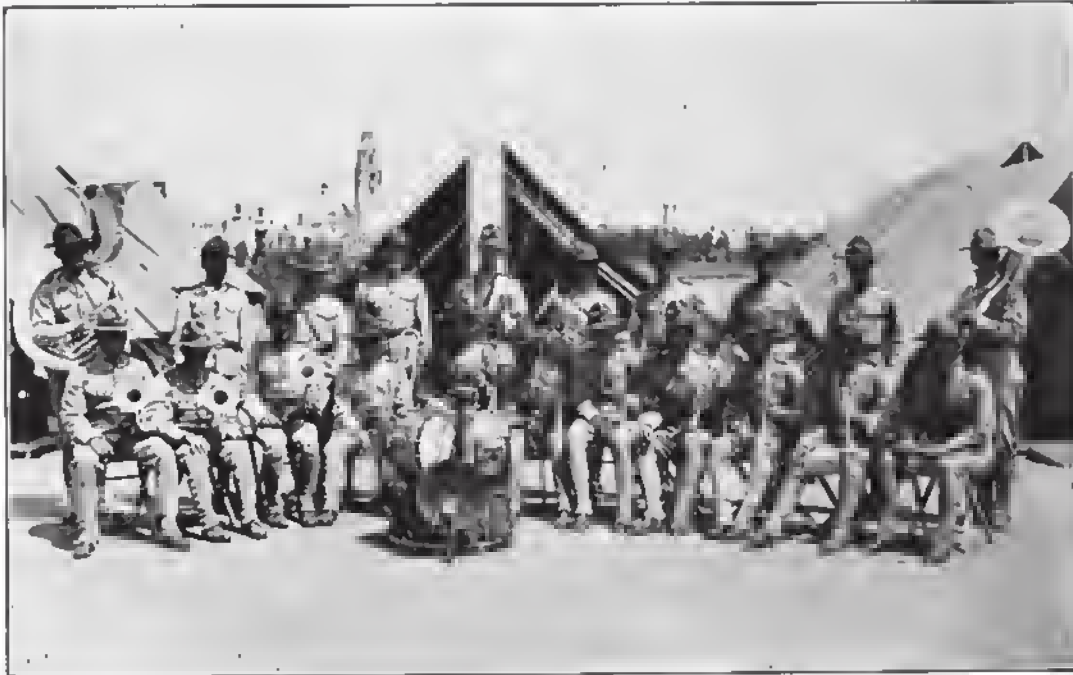
McKelvy, William N., Major, Commanding.
Buckley, William W., First Lieut., Adjutant.

Quartermaster Sergeants
Waller, John.
Gerin, Victor.

Gy. Sergt.—
Acting Sergt. Major
Ralph, John F.



MAJOR WM. N. M'KELVY



4TH REGIMENT BAND, U. S. M. C.

TOP ROW, Left to Right

HARKER, CHAS.; HUGHES, L. J.; SLAYTER, E. K.; KROHN, A. A.; BARNETT, E. M.;
CPL. STEWARD, W. A.; CPL. HORN, A., DRUM MAJOR, BORRESEN, W. B.,
LEADER, PETERSEN, J.; SERGT. M'CUNE, H. W.

BOTTOM ROW, Left to Right

WIAND, J.; HOWARD, E. L.; GEROFISKY, H.; SEYMOUR, C.; KELL, L. G.; CUPID, F. J.;
KEECH, O. A.; ROBINSON, N. S.; BARNGROVER, J. W.; CLAYCOMB, M. F.; SNIVELY, J.

BAND—FIRST BATTALION

Sergeants

Wikander, Peter.
Arnold, Ernest.

Corporal

Heffner, Henry E.

Trumpeter

Bachman, John.

Privates

Andre, Joseph O.
Cavender, William R.
Chamberlain, John S.
Collee, Claude F.
Courter, Joseph A.
Culpepper, Ralph W.
Davis, Dwight H.
Detweiler, Theodore.
Kacshamer, Matthew.
Knowles, Elwell P.
Kozlowski, Joseph.
Loudiana, Frank J.
Moore, Archie A.
Young, Daniel J.



U. S. MARINE BARRACKS HOSPITAL TENT AND MEDICAL STAFF AT THE
SAN DIEGO EXPOSITION

Hospital Steward

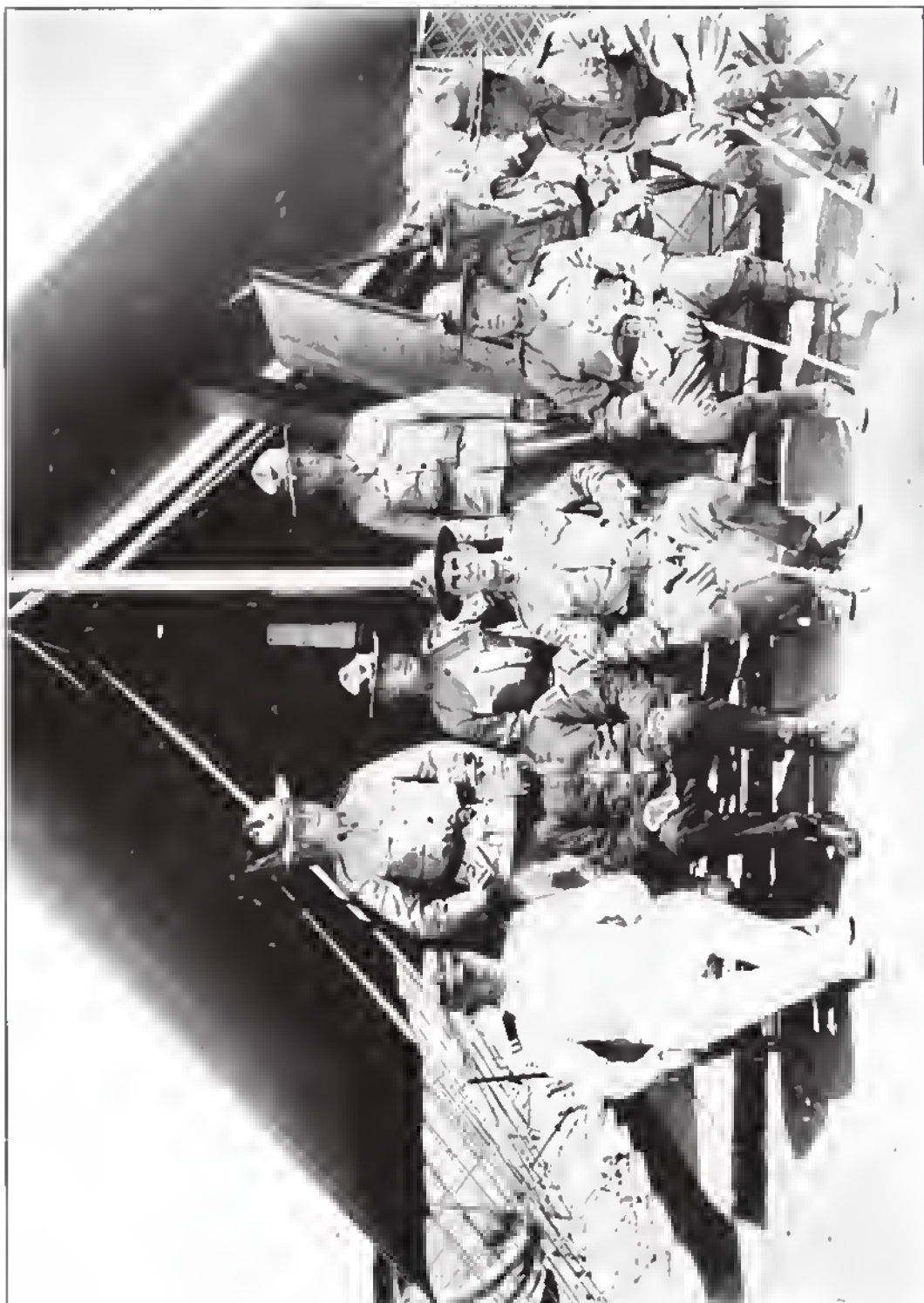
Bork, Frank R.
Kennedy, John H.

Hospital Apprentices—1st Class

Allen, Jay J.
Havelick, Frances J.
Jackson, James A.
Leipp, William E.
Minear, Earl W.
Hill, James A.
Coull, Wilfred L.
Holt, Edward C.
Buell, Orval W.
Hawkins, Earle W.
Crabtree, Luther J.

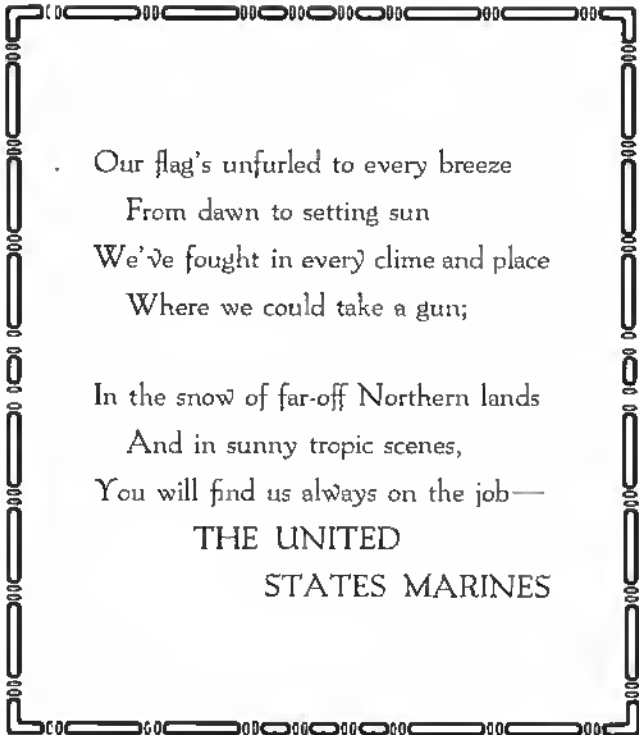
Hospital Apprentice

McIntee, William H.



OFFICERS SECOND BATTALION, U. S. M. C.
 LIEUT. PRATT CAPT. KINCADE CAPT. PRITCHETT LIEUT. HOYT
 SURG. CURTISS CHAP. TAYLOR MAJ. M'KELVY CAPT. MILLER LIEUT. WEITZEL

Top Row--
 Bottom Row--



Our flag's unfurled to every breeze
From dawn to setting sun
We've fought in every clime and place
Where we could take a gun;

In the snow of far-off Northern lands
And in sunny tropic scenes,
You will find us always on the job—

THE UNITED
STATES MARINES



25TH AND 26TH COMPANIES, 4TH REGIMENT, U. S. M. C.

25TH COMPANY—ARTILLERY

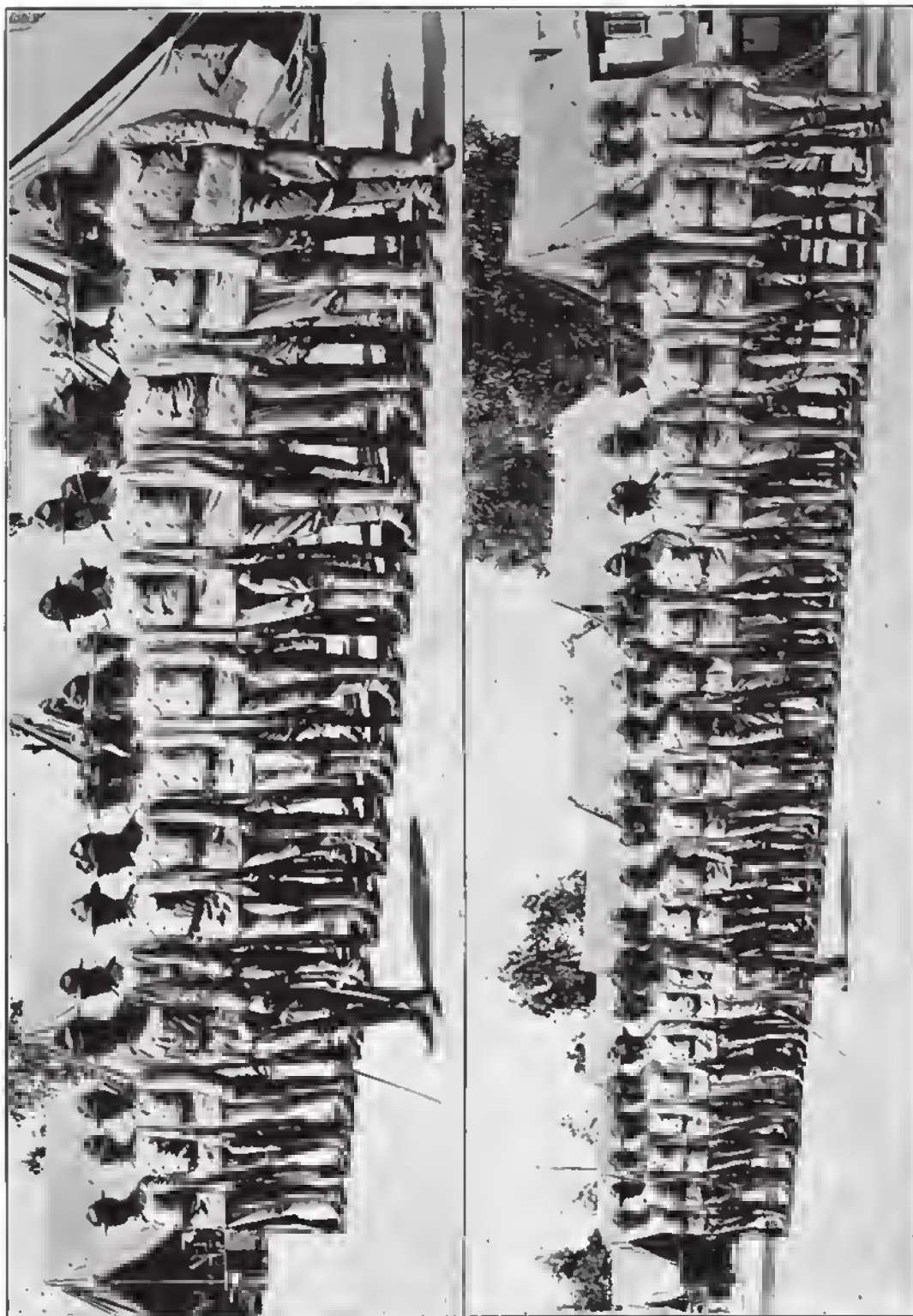
Captain Willis, Lauren S.
First Lieutenant Davis, Ralph E.
Second Lieutenant Long, Earl C.
Second Lieutenant Williams, Ernest C.

First Sergeant Liske, William. Gy. Sergeant Pressley, Russell A. Sergeants Bell, Jesse J. Heimbaugh, Victor. Johns, David H. Loudy, Thomas. Watson, Thomas E. Corporals Cooley, Herman F. Dixon, John R. Duglas, Charles G. Monroe, Frank J. Mullally, James R. Notheis, Albert L. Shannon, Thomas. Wright, Thomas. Drummer Yonck, Charles. Privates Alpert, Myer. Andrews, Benjamin. Angevine, Howard. Armstrong, Archie. Barker, George W. Barr, William H. Braxdale, Leonard A. Bray, McHenry. Brudna, John. Buchanan, Wirt F., Jr. Bunker, Raymond H. Cammack, Robert S. Carr, George H. Collier, Clarence G. Crawford, Grover.	Crichton, John H. Cuddy, Thomas. Daugherty, Samuel A. Decker, Pearl E. Dilling, George H. R. Donnelly, Morris F. Dunning, Marshall F. Flynn, James L. Frank, Edward. Gardner, Axel H. Gilstrap, Orval C. Goodman, Robert S. Groshouse, John B. Hains, George D. Hawley, Gordon J. Heinrich, Herbert R. Heyder, Franz O. Hoadley, Irving. Holland, Thomas A. Howard, John J. Howze, William T. Ison, Charles E. Jarvis, Allen B. Johnson, James M. Kennedy, Ernest E. Krohn, Arthur A. Lane, Hal W. Lawrence, Albert R. Loughridge, Walter J. Lowe, James C. Matthiessen, George M. Matuszak, John. McCart, Patrick E. S. McGrew, Kinzie. McMurry, Guy D. Moreland, Philip. Morenus, Ralph.	Mosher, Victor L. Muir, John. Nazarek, Ignatz. Neiman, Lloyd I. Painter, Albert W. Phillibert, Raymond A. Pleasant, Herbert C. Portman, Joseph T. Poteo, Louis M. Potmesil, Joseph. Quinlan, John J. Rhoads, Gilbert N. Rice, George F. Riddick, Julian W. Rodgers, Arthur. Rollins, Charlie W. Schroeder, William G. Jr. Shaffer, John J. Spears, Zearl C. Steele, Roy. Taylor, Chales S. Thompson, Charles S. Thompson, William R. Towns, Jesse. Tykesen, Hans. Vielbaum, Albert. Wajda, Frank. Wedge, Joseph L. Wheeler, James. White, Elmer. White, Robert. White, Thomas L. F. Wood, Floyd B. Wood, John. Wunderlich, Henry C. Young, William P.
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26TH COMPANY

Captain William H. Pritchett, Commanding.*
First Lieutenant Harold B. Pratt.
First Lieutenant Harry W. Weitzel.

First Sergeant Beale, Charles S. Sergeants Clementson, Carl J. Kellison, Edward. Murphy, John. Smith, Monroe L. Wright, Jacob H. Corporals Carseaden, Reginald. Cale, George F. Dickey, Lloyd L. Hale, Van A. Hinrich, Ulrich. Maloney, James. Mansfield, Edward. Sampson, Frank F. Vance, Frank F. Trumpeter Robert, John J. Privates Alcorn, Jesse. Amburn, Ralph R. Baker, Clayton L. Bibbs, John G. Bodine, Arthur O. Brorts, Frank. Browning, Alvis F. Bruckert, Leigh N. Burns, John A.	Clements, William H. Roddam, Conoway R. Collins, Fred D. Cosgrave, James J. Cronin, David J. Cupid, Fred J. Daley, Joseph E. Diamond, Harvey I. Doherty, Frank J. Drury, John R. Ellis, Grover V. Fahey, Michael F. Faliszek, Ignatz. Farmer, Henry P. Foley, Daniel O. Forrest, William. Frazee, George. Grimmer, Oscar R. Hanson, Clayton M. Hountis, William B. Hynes, Walter. Janke, George H. Jones, Earl A. Kline, Edwin W. Kramer, Peter W. Lacey, Charles G. Lacey, Edward N., Jr. Leader, Fred D. La Mar, Merle R. Mitchell, William B.	Merritt, Daniel W. Moore, Rollin O. Nelson, Oscar W. Newport, Roy B. Nichols, Henry. Norris, Edwin O. Omlid, Paul O. Packert, Louis G. Paine, Franklin R. Pawlowsky, Edward H. Roberts, John G. Roblson, John. Rossich, Louis. Rowlett, Robert M. Saulsbury, Roy O. Seymour, Clifford E. Sherwood, Clark P. Snively, John E. Spencer, Clarence A. Stevens, Edward. Tippett, Harry A. Toepper, Max A. Van Gieson, Earl M. Walte, Herbert. Wakeman, Leonard C. Walter, Fred. Ward, William H. West, John W. Wheeler, Dennis O. Wilson, Sylvester G.
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27TH AND 28TH COMPANIES, 4TH REGIMENT, U. S. M. C.

27TH COMPANY

Captain Gerard M. Kincade, Commanding.
First Lieutenant Leon W. Hoyt.
Second Lieutenant John B. Sebree

Cy, Sergeant	Bird, Chester B.	Ferguson, Finnie.
Fisk, Francis.	Bragg, Ray T.	Lewis, Harry A.
Sergeants	Brendt, Lee.	Madill, Hugh T.
Heider, Alfred.	Budler, George.	McCarty, Frankle F.
Johnson, Harry.	Chambers, Charles S.	Miller, John H.
Merz, Carl F.	Coleman, Guy R.	Newman, Donald.
Smith, John H.	Crater, William H.	Nixon, Waldo E.
Snow, James E.	Curran, Patrick J.	Puckett, Otto.
Richmond, Hector.	Dunleavy, Thomas R.	Raddcl, Ludwig.
Corporals	Eberhart, Porter A.	Raines, George E., Jr.
Dutro, Charles E.	Fry, Isaiah H.	Riedy, Jeremiah.
Hes, Beecher.	Gale, Lee.	Roeller, Jacob.
Lorraine, Jack B.	George, Randolph.	Ryerson, Harry D.
Maupins, Harry.	Ghlo, Matteo.	Schilling, Max C.
Whalen, John P.	Goldsmith, William G.	Schultz, Benjamin.
Drummers	Harvey, Edwin E.	Secrest, Monte L.
Hollingsworth, Thomas J.	Hazlewood, William R.	Sletten, Harrison.
Slater, Eugene K.	Howlington, James P.	Tomlinson, Roy A.
Privates	Jordan, Frank M.	Thurman, Roscoe.
Armstrong, Ralph L.	Klaus, Steve.	Williams, Albert J.
Bain, David C.	Laffey, Frank A.	Zelgler, George.
Barrette, Walter H.	Lecch, William R.	
Barnett, Earl O.		

28TH COMPANY—AUTOMATIC RIFLE

Captain Miller, Ellis B., Commanding.
First Lieutenant Randall, David M.

Sergeants	Coutts, James A.	Robbins, Bob W.
Clark, Carl E.	Elvey, Clarence C.	Rosandik, George S.
Elmgren, Robert F.	Fisher, Thomas L.	Rose, Otto
Moore, Lacy.	Fox, Elwin Z.	Schey, Madis C.
Winans, Roswell.	Greer, Benjamin.	Schmldt, Martin.
Corporals	Hill, James E.	Schmldt, Wolter.
Connors, Edward F.	Hilton, Joseph H.	Schwartzberg, Joseph J.
Hawkins, Charles P.	Jensen, Edward C. C.	Seabrook, John P.
Horn, August.	Jones, Henry.	Selix, Charles J.
Johnson, Oscar J.	Jonseck, William F.	Shaw, Armand G.
LaRue, Frank.	Kahler, Robert F. J.	Shepard, Perry D.
Ogden, Harold.	Kowalak, Anthony S.	Smith, Ernest A.
Powell, Andrew L.	Kowalske, Walter.	Socky, Joseph F.
Quirk, Edwin T.	Lachapelle, Albert.	Stewart, William I.
Ryan, Arthur D.	Lawrence, Charles P.	Stroup, Roy.
Layman, Calvin A.	Lawson, Herbert.	Stuhl, Harry J.
Privates	Leckle, Walter N.	Sugrue, Patrick D.
Adams, Max S.	May, James M.	Taylor, Ernest A.
Anderson, Frank G.	Miller, Rudolph.	Thompson, Harry S.
Barnett, Russell.	McCarthy, John J.	Thompson, Rexall J.
Barth, Jacob.	McClmans, Harvey.	Wiffen, Thomas.
Blake, Thomas.	McDaniels, Shady.	Williams, Harry.
Bodvig, Benhard.	McEvoy, James J.	Williams, James K.
Burdick, Lewis H.	McLaren, Eugene R.	Wilks, Adelbert M.
Burdick, Ross W.	Peichel, Julius A.	Wilson, Howard E.
Case, William G.	Renney, Elmer.	Worcester, Ralph H.
Cash, Harry W.	Rissmiller, Wilson C.	Yakle, George D.
Cooper, George A.		

31ST COMPANY

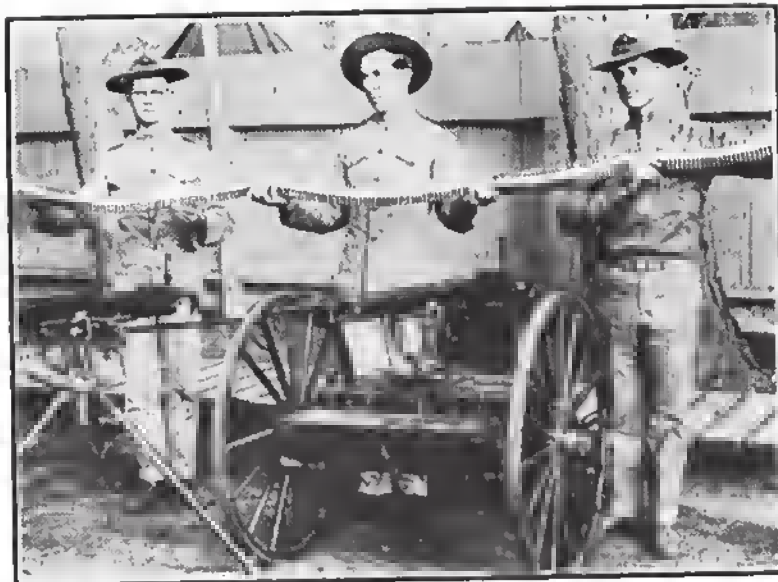
Captain Huey, James McE., Commanding.
Second Lieutenant Thacher, Miles R.

First Sergeant	Dryhurst, Samuel J.	Muth, Laurence.
Potts, Ainos E.	Elliott, Jasper F.	Osborn, Robert H.
Sergeants	Elkey, Clifford R.	Peters, Otis L.
Grossenbacher, Jake.	Fletcher, Charles W.	Poyser, Purda C.
Meurer, Mathew H.	Gaskins, Luther G.	Ramsey, John W.
Sharp, Marmaduke.	Gifford, Alpha A.	Raudenbush, Stacy D.
Strohmalier, Gottlieb.	Griffith, Charles R.	Reason, William C.
Thompson, John.	Griffith, Owen A.	Reeder, Packard.
Corporals	Grausam, George N.	Riddle, William H.
Bachum, Claude W.	Haas, Ray E.	Roberts, La Grand
Cawley, Peter.	Ilagstrom, Otto E.	Rouse, Jerry.
Coles, Charles F.	Henshaw, Lester E.	Rosbach, Gabriel.
Hewitt, Thomas L.	Higgins, Clyde C.	Sanderson, William.
Langan, Leo.	Jepsen, Charles.	Schemmel, Henry.
Martin, Charles H.	Johnson, Walter A.	Schremmer, Frank.
Mullins, Don.	Jurewicz, Frank.	Schuler, Carl G.
Rahner, Norman.	Kelly, William O.	Smith, Fred J.
Drummers	King, Bernard C.	Smith, Jack M.
Fonger, Oliver S.	Kirkpatrick, William E.	Smith, Lee N.
Privates	Lambert, John L.	Snelling, Fred W.
Acheff, George.	Lee, Jessie.	Tucker, Clarence P.
Arnold, Claude F.	Loflin, Columbus H.	Turner, Garland B.
Berg, Frithjof O.	Luhe, Frank C.	Twele, William C.
Boyd, John T.	Lund, Richard G.	Walker, Fred W.
Boyle, Joseph.	Mann, James E.	Wentworth, Lester E.
Carter, Joe W.	Marlin, Otis F.	Werdm, John L.
Case, Harry S.	Meredith, John A.	Wiley, Jesse O.
Clark, Herman S.	Miller, Jack H.	Willison, Isaac C.
Cox, Hurb.	Miles, Kleme.	Wright, Loren L.
Dann, Walter O.	Morrison, Wylie.	

32ND COMPANY

Captain Tracy, James K.
First Lieutenant Vulte, Hermann T.

First Sergeant	Chedd, John M.	McDowell, Lawrence L.
Vulte, Herman T.	Craw, William E.	Milburn, Charles W.
Sergeants	Crook, Joseph.	Monteinir, Abraham.
Finn, Peter J.	Cruickshank, Robert D.	Needles, William R.
Lelve, Harry E.	Davis, John C.	Nettles, Webster F.
Loar, Irvin W.	DePaiva, Joseph.	Nielsen, Earl B.
Mahngan, Erik L.	Dougherty, Benjamin R.	Nixon, Emmett W.
McMaunes, Owen W.	Drost, Jacob.	Peterson, John E.
Corporals	Eckelhart, Josef.	Pooler, John R.
Calvert, Robert E.	Elsenhart, Albert L.	Reagan, Mark.
Comer, Jesse S.	Finck, Emil.	Rien, Henry W.
Featherstonhangh, Arthur C	Frankle, William	Rogers, James K.
Harris, Leighton H.	Freed, Charles S.	Rollins, Benjamin.
Mihnowske, Nicholas.	Gildow, Orville.	Sander, Frederick E.
Pierce, Dorsey D.	Gillies, James H.	Sannman, Verner C.
Quinn, Thomas.	Gravestock, Thurston E.	Say, Chester E.
Reld, Robert W.	Hannafor, Walter J.	Setter, Andrew.
Drummer	Heahl, Homer J.	Stephenson, Homer I.
Neves, Francis W.	Hilgert, Curtis E.	Stevens, Austin E.
Trumpeter	Hilman, Samuel.	Stone, Harry S.
Dirkson, Chester W.	Kasten, John.	TePoel, Leo. F.
Privates	Kelley, Harold L.	Tillinghast, Wilbert.
Anderson, Frank C.	Kennedy, Joseph E.	Van, Frank J.
Banister, Ray H.	King, Jesse L.	Viers, Ernest.
Baughner, Pete M.	Lallensack, Edward W.	Violi, Dominico.
Bowker, Walter J.	Leppert, Michael C.	Walters, Frank P.
Boysen, Henry.	Lewis, George S.	White, Calvin T.
Bria, Arthur.	Lewis, John	Wilband, Seward E.
Burlette, Harvey.	Lopez, Andres.	Wilcox, Clinton J.
Chapman, Herbert.		



A COLT'S AUTOMATIC MACHINE GUN

34TH CDMPANY

Captain Williams, Charles F., Commanding.

First Lieutenant Barber, Tom D.

Second Lieutenant Gardner, Daniel M. Jr.

Gy. Sergeant

Conley, Patrick.

Sergeants

Haggerty, William H.

Knox, William M.

Stoner, Clayton.

White, Robert.

Yowell, Robert.

Corporal

Dawson, Jesse L.

Frost, John.

Gibbons, Edward.

Lindsay, William B.

Miller, Ralph R.

Ottoson, Christian F.

Rider, William.

Schroeder, George

Wood, Charles J.

Drummer

Balter, Louis.

Trumpeter

Bies, Bernard M.

Privates

Albright, Claude.

Anderson, Merritt H.

Andrews, William J.

Antile, Edward.

Barden, Willis.

Belenski, Barney.

Berridge, Gordon S.

Betterley, Leslie A.

Burke, Frank.

Carpenter, Robert O.

Carswell, Elroy E.

Casey, James.

Cathers, Joseph.

Chapman, Marshall Y.

Clancy, Thomas D.

Clark, Carl E.

Cobb, Walter E.

Conklin, George L.

Couard, Frank.

Cook, Joseph V.

Crawford, James N.

Davis, Dennis M.

DeLoc, Henry B.

Dibble, Everest A.

Dishon, Morris B.

Dixon, Herbert Mc.

Dorsey, Edward F.

Ellwanger, William G., Jr.

Elwood, John T.

Frame, Martin G.

Gode, Morris F.

Gorsline, Delbert.

Griggs, Glenn C.

Hancock, Andrew C.

Hoeme, Charles H.

Heller, Ernest E.

Jacobson, Tommy E.

Johnsou, Charlie W.

Klein, John.

Klix, Charles H.

Koger, Oda C.

Larson, John.

Lavery, Daniel J.

Lentz, Emil A.

Lenhart, James E.

McCahan, George D.

Martin, Herbert.

Marttila, Ali.

Moss, John W.

Moulette, Clarence E.

Muller, Guy.

Osborne, James E.

Peeples, Colln, McR.

Popp, Alexander.

Quast, Theodor H.

Reece, Frank M.

Resch, William H.

Robinson, Fred

Roh, Henry J.

Scholtz, Gordon E.

Sigraud, Leo.

Snider, Frank.

Spraul, Fred.

Stark, Frank H.

Stickel, Troy C.

Tomkins, Herbert W.

Veronacs, Mike.

Wadell, Robert L.

Wagness, Clarence.

Weston, Montie.



AN OCTET OF MEDAL WINNERS AT THE MARINE CORPS RIFLE MATCH ON NORTH ISLAND. STANDING, LEFT TO RIGHT, PVT. H. JONES, SAN DIEGO; J. C. WISHOR, MARE ISLAND; CORP. F. VANCE, SAN DIEGO; CORP. O. ("HICKEY") JOHNSON, SAN DIEGO; KNEELING, CORP. A. ANDERSON, MARE ISLAND; CORP. C. H. MARTIN, BREMERTON; CORP. A. NOTHEIS, SAN DIEGO. INSERT, SGT. H. E. LIEVE, SAN FRANCISCO.

Athletics



WALL SCALING AT THE ARMY AND NAVY FIELD MEET AT THE EXPOSITION

ARMY — NAVY FIELD MEET

ONE of the greatest athletic events held by the Army, Navy and Marine Corps in San Diego during 1915 was the track and field meet held on the Exposition Grounds on May 8th. The Exposition Grounds was never more crowded with spectators than it was on that day. All the drills for that day were banished, and the time was given over to the athletic meet. The 160th, 115th, 28th and 30th companies of the coast artillery corps from Fort Rosecrans; the cavalry squadron and the battalion of the marine corps furnished entrants.

A service meet is never complete without the good-natured banterings of the various organizations and branches of the service as they 'root' for their favorites, so to complete the picture, pandemonium resulted when the cavalry, coast artillery or marine corps would furnish a winner. And the rooting was not confined to the enlisted men, for officers joined right in and cheered the men in their organization.

Of the events which can be strictly set down as track and field contests the supremacy of the cavalry was soon apparent and as the program was carried on, the men of Capt. Moseley's command increased their lead, finishing with the greatest number of first places. The coast artillery nosed into second place, and the marine corps brought up the rear.

In the service events there were spectacular and daring stunts, many furnishing spectators with entertainment never before enjoyed. First of these to hold attention was the wall scaling. Then came the "monkey" drill exhibition by the cavalry. In this spectators broke forth in rounds of applause as the troopers went through their acrobatic performances with their mounts in fast motion. They mounted and dismounted, they mounted with their faces to the rear, they rode their horses "Roman" and hurdled them. Then for good measure they turned somersaults from their backs.

The rescue race by the cavalry was another clever exhibition of horsemanship and daring.

But all of the honor must not go to the cavalry for the Marines contributed service events of much merit. These were the Butts' manual and Swedish exercises and the standing open drill with the field pieces. In the gun drill the marines gave clever exhibition of going into action and breaking camp which was established just in rear of the pieces, shelter tents being pitched and later rolled into blanket rolls at the conclusion of the drill.

The pack train exhibition served to acquaint the public of the great value of the army pack mule and spectators marveled as the packers, picturesquely garbed loaded the beasts with grain sacks and made everything snug with the final dismond hitch.

The coast artillery furnished a feature alone in the tug-of-war in which the four companies competed. The 30th and 160th won the qualifying pull, and the 30th company the final.

While at times it appeared that cavalrymen, marines and coast artillerymen were just on the point of being life-long enemies, so intense was the rivalry, when it was all over and the liberal cash prizes were being paid there was considerable talk along this line: "Well, there's only one flag, after all."

Here is the summary:

Fifty-yard race—Finals: Smith, Troop D, First Cavalry, won; Metcalf,

Troop B, First Cavalry, second; Aitken, Troop B, First Cavalry, third. Time, 5 2-5 seconds.

Running Broad Jump—Phelps, Troop M, First Cavalry, won, 19 feet, 2 inches; McMurray, 25th Company, M. C., second, 19 feet; Gibbs, 115th Company, C. A. C., third, 18 feet, 8 inches.

Throwing Baseball for Distance—Morris, 27th Company, M. C., won, 122 yards, 1 foot, 11 inches; Gibbs, 115th Company, C. A. C., second, 122 yards; Phelps, Troop M, First Cavalry, third, 116 yards, 1 foot, 4 inches.

100-Yard Race—Final: Smith, Troop D, First Cavalry, won; Murray, Troop L, First Cavalry, second; Gibbs, 115th Company, C. A. C., third. Time, 10 2-5 seconds.

Running High Jump—Gibbs, 115th Company, C. A. C., won, 5 feet, 4 inches; Renn, Aviation School, second, 5 feet, 3 inches; Sherwood, 26th Company, M. C., third, 5 feet, 2 inches.

Running Hop, Skip and Jump—Phelps, Troop M, First Cavalry, won, 40 feet, 10 inches; Gibbs, 115th Company, C. A. C., second, 40 feet, 4 inches; Sherwood, 26th Company, M. C., third, 37 feet, 9 inches.

Centipede Race, Ten Men, Fifty Yards—Troop L, First Cavalry, won; Troop D, First Cavalry, second. Time, 8 seconds.

Wall-Scaling, Eight Men—First Cavalry, won; 30th Company, C. A. C., second; 27th Company, M. C., third. Time, 21 2-5 seconds.

Relay Race, 600 Yards—Grimes, C. A. C., won; Snyder, C. A. C., second; La France, First Cavalry, third. Time, 58 seconds.

Tug-of-War—30th Company, C. A. C., won; 160th Company, C. A. C., second.

Field Guns, Marines Only—Crew 1, Sergeant Johnson, won; Crew 4, Captain Monroe, second. Time, 5 minutes.

Rescue Race, Cavalry Only—Troop L, won; Troop L, second; Troop B, third.



ATHLETIC CREW, U. S. S. COLORADO



HURDLE RACE AT THE STADIUM OPENING

SAN DIEGO AND MARE ISLAND DETACHMENTS NEAR TIE IN RANGE CONTEST

Whether the honors of a victory in the Marine corps inter-post match for the Pacific coast shall rest with the marine barracks, San Diego, or be proudly flaunted by an opposing team at the marine barracks, Mare Island navy yard, will depend upon a decision by the major general commandant of the Marine corps at Washington, with whom rests the decision on a technical point, the settlement of which means victory or defeat for the home boys, by a hair's breadth.

The match was shot at the rifle range on North Island yesterday, four teams of eight men being the contestants. They were from the Puget Sound navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.; Mare Island navy yard, Marine barracks, San Francisco; and Marine barracks, San Diego. At the close of the skirmish run, which was the last division of the match, the local team and the Marine Island crack shots were so near together in their scores that the decision of Major-General Barnett, on the technical point will leave a margin of only ten points for the winning team. Bremerton and San Francisco did not seriously menace the standing of the other two teams at any time. The divisions of the match were as follows:

Slow fire—20 shots at 200 yards.

Rapid fire—20 shots at 200 yards.

Changing position fire—20 shots at 200 yards.

Slow fire—10 shots at 600 yards.

Rapid fire—10 shots at 600 yards. Skirmish run—500 to 200 yards, 5 shots at each range.

The Mare Island men took the lead in the early shooting, but the San Diego team soon overtook them, and from that time on to late afternoon, when the match closed, it was like a tug-of-war, first one and then the other team being in the lead. The day was perfect, and some of the same men who did the fine shooting at the range last week, in the individual contests, were members of the contending teams, keeping up their good form almost without exception.

The teams from Bremerton, Mare Island and San Francisco will leave for their posts this morning, and the data of the match will be forwarded to Washington, with a statement of the divergent views of the contestants. The decision of the commandant will be awaited with keen interest, owing to the "nip-and-tuck" character of the struggle.

The technical point involved turns upon the fact that in the first half of the skirmish run, number 13 target was found to have been hit with more shots than the total shots allowed for one run, some contestant evidently having fired at the wrong target, a mistake which frequently occurs in skirmish runs at long range.

Capt. C. H. Lyman, executive officer of the match, ruled that the fairest solution of the difficulty would be to run the course over. Some objection was made to this, with the counter proposition that the man whose target was credited with the excessive number of shots should make the run again. This was finally done, and the two results will be incorporated in the report, without final ruling by the executive officer.

It was a disappointment to officers and men of the Marine corps that the inter-post match for the Pacific coast for 1915 should be without decision, but the disappointment found some compensation in the fact that the expert riflemen were so evenly matched as to conclude the day's shooting with a very narrow margin between them.

National Guard
of California

Calendar of
Army and Navy Events
1915

Editorial



OFFICERS NATIONAL GUARD OF CALIFORNIA

The Coast Artillery Reserves, National Guard of California

By Major Herbert R. Fay

(Fourth Fire Command, C. A. C., N. G. C.)

The primary object in the organization and training of the local companies of the coast artillery reserves is to provide a body of men that will be available, in time of war, to assist the regular coast artillery corps in manning the country's coast defenses. The organizations are, however, fully equipped as infantry, and their training includes such drills and exercises and small arms practice as are necessary in that branch of the service. But in all cases the artillery work comes first, and the infantry training may be considered a side issue. The value of the troops to the country as coast artillery so far outweighs their value as infantry that they would not likely be used as infantry except in an emergency.

The training of all coast artillery reserve troops, which includes camps of instruction and actual firing of guns of large calibre with full service charge, is always done at the forts of the coast defenses of the city in which the organization is stationed, which, in the case of the local companies, is Fort Rosecrans. This policy of conducting all training at the home station of the companies is strictly adhered to by the war department, which has consistently refused to consider recommendations for holding annual encampments at other cities in order to make the service more attractive by varying the monotony of camping every year in the same spot. The object is, of course, to familiarize the reserves with the armament and local conditions at the forts at which they would be most quickly available for service in case of emergency.

For duty as infantry in a local emergency the battalion would be available almost immediately. Less than a year ago this was demonstrated in a very efficient manner when the troops were suddenly called upon for border service, and in less than six hours were on their way to the stations assigned to them, fully equipped for field service and carrying five days' rations.

For an extended campaign in the field, however, such as the armies of the warring European nations are conducting, the mobile forces of the National Guard would require several weeks' training at mobilization camps, and any plans for their use in extensive field operations must provide for this. No matter how well educated in the military art they may be, and how efficient in rifle practice, this preliminary training is absolutely necessary in order to condition them for the physical hardships that they must of necessity endure. Being employed in a multitude of civil occupations, which do not provide the necessary opportunities, it is unlikely that more than a small percentage of the rank and file would be in the proper physical condition for immediate service.

But, for service as coast artillery, to reinforce the regular garrison at Fort Rosecrans, the San Diego battalion would not only be immediately available, but would be of immediate value. In case this country should suddenly become involved in a defensive war, for which there had been no time for military preparations, and the red tape connected with mustering the troops from the state service into the United States service was eliminated, or reduced to a minimum amount, San Diego's reserve organizations undoubtedly would be among the first to report for duty. The strength of the organizations is slightly more than the peace strength prescribed by the war department, and it could be recruited to whatever war strength was designated in twenty-four hours.

One of the most important points in showing the value of the command as an adjunct to the regular forces is the training and experience of its officers. Not including the officer of the medical corps attached to the battalion, the commissioned personnel consists of eight officers, all of whom have had from three to twenty years' service in military organizations. Four of these officers have attended six camps of instruction at Fort Rosecrans, and each year participated in the actual firing of the guns at the battery to which they would be assigned for service. Two officers have attended three of these encampments, and the remaining two have attended twice. These camps, and the service firing which is held in conjunction with them, are conducted as nearly as possible under the conditions that would exist in time of war, and a war period is held in which the attack of a hostile fleet is simulated, the army boats stationed in the harbor being used to represent the attacking warships. It can readily be seen that much knowledge that would be of value in case of war has been accumulated at these exercises.

Two officers have attended the garrison school for regular army officers at Fort Rosecrans, and one officer completed the course of instruction at the Coast Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Va., an honor that is rarely attained by National Guard officers. Two officers had service in Cuba during the Spanish war, and one in the Philippine Islands during the insurrection that followed this war. The officer of the medical corps attached to the battalion is a physician who has had many years' experience in the practice of medicine and surgery, and has attended five camps of instruction. All of the officers served in the field with their organizations during the near war that followed the occupation of Vera Cruz by the United States forces.

Of the enlisted men 90 percent have attended one or more camps of instruction, and some have attended all of the encampments since the corps was organized. Many of them have served enlistments in the regular army, navy or marine corps, and in the national guard of other states. Quite a number have passed the rigid examinations which are prescribed by the war department for qualifications as first and second-class gunner, and some have qualified for rated positions by passing the very difficult written examinations. Of the latter the command has two men who have qualified as observer, and two each as plotter, gun commanded and gun pointer.

Four non-commissioned officers have had actual experience during service firing as gun commander, two as gun pointer, two as plotter, and four as observer. These are the most important positions at the battery that are filled by enlisted men, and require special skill and training. The first sergeants of both companies are men of considerable military experience, and fill this difficult position capably. All of the enlisted men of the companies, excepting the first sergeant and two musicians of each company, are armed with the same model of Springfield rifle as the troops of the regular service, and San Diego has a reputation throughout the state for its high-class rifle shots.

In the matter of field service equipment the battalion is uniformed and equipped by the United States government with the same outfit as provided for the regular service. Large conical and wall tents, to be used in camps of a permanent nature, are carefully folded in the store rooms at the armory, ready for instant service. Each company has a field range for cooking in the field, and packed inside of it are all utensils necessary for the preparation of food. Picks, shovels, axes, pails, and other necessary implements are always ready, as are field desks containing records and such office equipment as is required for field service.

Arranged in individual lockers in the company locker rooms of the armory is the clothing of each man, and it takes only a few moments to exchange the civilian attire for that of the soldier. The uniform consists of olive drab breeches, sweater, flannel shirt, leggings, and service hat. Each man's kit includes his haversack, containing a meat can, knife, fork, spoon and tin cup, a canteen and cartridge belt with suspenders. A shelter half is used in making up the blanket roll, which contains a blanket, poncho, shelter tent pole and pins, and extra underclothing. In a rack nearby are the rifles of the company, always clean and ready for use, each man's name over his rifle. Securely locked in the store-rooms are 20,000 rounds of ball cartridges, which are always kept on hand. The cartridges are packed in bandoleers containing sixty cartridges each, and twenty bandoleers are packed in a box. Surplus blankets and equipment are kept packed in squad boxes of convenient size, so that they can readily be taken along. Packets containing first-aid bandages also are on hand, as well as overcoats, which, though of not much use locally, are kept in case of service in a more rigorous climate. All of this clothing and equipment is counted and minutely inspected annually by an officer detailed from the regular army, and must always be ready for service.

Altogether, it is safe to say that San Diego's battalion of coast artillery reserves is ready for any call to duty that may come, and will clearly demonstrate that the large sum of money expended upon it by the United States and the state of California has not been wasted. They may be lacking in some of the little niceties of military courtesy, but they will give a good account of themselves if it comes to real business.

CALENDAR

OF ARMY AND NAVY EVENTS FOR YEAR 1915

JANUARY

1. Opening of Exposition. Salutes from guns aboard all naval craft in the Harbor of the Sun, also from guns at Ft. Rosecrans. Hundreds visit harbor to view big warships. U. S. S. San Diego and nine torpedo boat destroyers.
6. Lieut Joseph Carberry, pilot, carried Lieut. Walter Christie as passenger, breaking American altitude record for pilot and passenger by ascending 11,690 feet. He descended at the rate of 1000 feet a minute, the fastest voyage ever recorded in this country.
8. U. S. S. Maryland arrives from Mare Island.
10. Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce parade. Army, Navy and Marine Corps participate.
11. Two new tractors arrive at North Island for use of army aviators.
14. Battleship Oregon complement out for canal voyage.
17. San Francisco guests escorted through Fair by Military and Naval arms of the service.
19. Gunboat Yorktown arrives for lengthy stay.
20. Marines reviewed by President Davidson, H. H. Timkins, Rear Admiral Sebree and Major McKelvy.
30. Battleship Oregon's trip south ordered postponed. U. S. S. Saturn arrives with bodies of seven blue jackets who perished in boiler tube explosion aboard U. S. S. San Diego.
31. Seventy men enlisted in the navy during the month of January, in San Diego.

FEBRUARY

1. Flotilla consisting of destroyers: Whipple, Paul Jones, Truxton, Perry, and Preble are scheduled for practice in San Diego harbor.
2. Major Fay issues final lineup for big parade, ending with celebration at the Fair.
6. U. S. S. Colorado was selected to succeed U. S. S. San Diego as flagship of the Pacific Fleet.
6. Marines reach port after wild voyage. Cruiser Chattanooga brings thirty-three men for Flagship in San Diego.
13. San Diego given an unusual treat when the first squadron of U. S. Cavalry passes in review before President Davidson of the Exposition.
14. First U. S. Cavalry Band departs for Monterey Station.
27. Sgt. P. Ocker of the First Aero Squadron ascends 19,000 feet in the air, spectators are thrilled by sight.

MARCH

5. Rear Admiral Howard becomes a full fledged Admiral. Under the provisions of the bill which became a law yesterday the commanders-in-chief of the Atlantic, Pacific and Asiatic American fleets become full fledged admirals, entitling them to fly at the after tracks of their flagships a 4-starred blue pennant and to a 17-gun salute upon formal occasions. The second in command of these fleets will have the rank of vice admiral, entitling them to fly a 3 starred pennant and to a salute of 15 guns.
Admiral Howard reviews cavalry.
13. Lieut. B. Q. Jones establishes American sustained flight record for two passengers: 7 hours, 5 minutes.
16. Members of congressional party take cruise about harbor, and inspect fortifications at Fort Rosecrans.

27. Hope is abandoned for F-4, as rescue ships fail to lift helpless craft from bottom, near Honolulu.
28. Franklin K. Roosevelt, assistant secretary of the Navy enters harbor on torpedo boat destroyer Paul Jones. He said that the full Atlantic Fleet was coming to San Diego.
30. Vice President Marshall and Franklin K. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, visit the Fair escorted by Mayor O'Neill, Capt. Rifenberick, aide to President Davidson, Lieut. Commander Bartholf, aide to Vice President Marshall, Captain Lyman, President Davidson, Admiral Howard, H. O. Davis, Colonel Peudleton, Lieut.-Colonel Davis and Hon. Seth Low of New York.

APRIL

7. Sham battle held on the Fair Grounds by Cavalry and Marines for Lubin Movies.
13. Aviators Lieut. Byron Q. Jones and Lieut. Thomas De Witt Milling leave for Mexican line.
14. Cavalry pays tribute to Congressman Kettner. Spirited review of four troops honor Congressman on his arrival at the Cavalry Camp.
15. Rear Admiral Pond arrives and ridicules "Mined Bay" story.
17. Senator Week of Massachusetts inspects Marines.
18. U. S. Cruiser New Orleans ordered to Turtle Bay for inquiry.
18. Rear Admiral Charles F. Pond flies with Raymond Morris in hydroplane at North Island.
24. Cavalry Review at Tractor Field, Exposition Grounds.

MAY

3. Commander H. J. Zeigmeier relieves Lieut. Commander Edward H. Dodd as Commander of the First Pacific destroyer and submarine flotillas.
8. Military men hold Field Meet at Fair.
17. "Admiral's Sweep" made by U. S. S. Colorado in channel off Santa Fe wharf. Captain Ashley H. Robertson turns his 13,000 ton cruiser without changing speed.
18. Marines brought back to San Diego by U. S. S. Colorado.
22. Parade led by Col. J. H. Pendleton as Grand Marshal, for Ad Club of San Diego. Cavalry, Artillery and Marines participate.

JUNE

8. Marine rifle match on North Island—winning team in doubt.
9. Fair pays tribute to Admiral Howard. "Admiral Howard Day" celebrated by all branches of the service at the Exposition.
15. Lieut. Arthur Christy executes triangular flight 3000 feet in the air over North Island.
16. Naval Recruiting record smashed in San Diego.
17. 1400 men sail on board U. S. S. Colorado, for Tobarí Bay, included three companies of marines.
18. U. S. S. Chattanooga ordered by radio from Colorado to proceed to mouth of the Yaqui River.
Chief Yeoman Pitkin meets Capt. J. H. McClintock of "B" Troop U. S. V., "Teddy's Rough Riders" for first time since '98.
20. United States assembles war supplies. Haste marks blow at Yaquis. Auto trucks ordered south.
21. U. S. Marines arrive at Guaymas—aboard U. S. S. Colorado.
24. Landing of Marines considered unnecessary.

JULY

3. Army Aviator, Lieut. B. Q. Jones loops loop four times in succession.
10. Cavalry boys guests at Spreckels Theatre of Virginia Brissac and Johnny Wray.
16. First American Aero Squadron formed.
Richmond Blues visit San Diego's Exposition.
26. Army fliers leave for Ft. Sill, Oklahoma. Fifteen officers, ninety enlisted men.
27. Different branches of the service escort "Teddy" to U. S. Grant Hotel.
31. Target practice at Ft. Rosecrans, by 30th and 115th Companies, witnessed by many San Diegans.

AUGUST

1. Rear Admiral Fullam thanks San Diego for kindness to Middie by radio from Battleship Missouri.
Gunnery of Colorado paid \$2000.00 for proficiency during target practice.
5. Captain C. M. Condon leaves Ft. Rosecrans for duty with Military Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kans.
14. Veterans of Spanish-American War, Coast Artillery Corps, Cavalry, sailors from U. S. S. Colorado, Marines and National Guard of California, parade.
15. Ball by management Hotel del Coronado for Admiral Thomas Benton Howard.
20. Two Companies, National Guard of California, 5th and 8th fire at Fort Rosecrans making good scores.
First Cavalry troops, B and M under Captain Geo. V. H. Moseley leave for Calexico.
21. Cruiser Raleigh stops at San Diego on way to Mexican waters to relieve Cruiser Cleveland.
22. Thousands of children visit U. S. S. Colorado.
Fifth and Eighth Companies, Coast Artillery reserves return from Fort Rosecrans.
24. Rear Admiral Cameron McRae Winslow to relieve Admiral Howard about September 1, 1915.

SEPTEMBER

4. Mexicans attack U. S. Aviators, Lieuts. Morrow and Jones, and troops at Brownsville, Texas.
5. Torpedo boat destroyers, cruisers and gunboats to hold target practice during present year from October to April 1916, off San Diego.
6. Oscar A. Brindley, instructor military aviation school at North Island, saves Tiny Broadwick and himself by exceptional skill during fight with the elements at the Exposition.
9. Captain Townsend F. Dodd, U. S. A., ordered to Brownsville, Texas. He holds American record for flying with passenger.
Army, Navy and Marine parade for Admission day. Colonel Pendleton, Grand Marshall.

13. Admiral Cameron McRae Winslow relieves Admiral T. B. Howard as commander-in-chief of the United States Pacific Fleet. Ceremonies conducted aboard U. S. S. Colorado. Officers and men pay tribute to Admiral Howard. U. S. S. San Diego becomes Flagship of Pacific Fleet.

Major General George W. Goethals, bulder of the Panama Canal visits Panama-California Exposition. Reception by President Davidson and Officers of Army, Navy and Marine Corps. General Goethals reviewed the Marines at 4:00 p. m. and at 5:00 p. m. delivered an address on the Panama Canal at the Spreckels organ.

16. Ex-President Wm. H. Taft visits Exposition. Escorted from train to exposition by one of the largest Military and Naval parades of the year. Reviewed troops from steps of Sacramento Building.
17. Lieut. Walter Taliaferro establishes a new American systained flight record; remains aloft 9 hours and 48 minutes.
18. "Marine Day" at the Exposition. Dancing in the evening at Organ Pavillon. Music by Marine and Coast Artillery Bands.



EDITORIAL

THE subscribers to this volume will notice that although it was the intention of the publishers to describe the activities of the men of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, that were stationed in San Diego during the Exposition year only, we have enlarged our scope and have recorded the names and activities of the enlisted men stationed here, as well as giving a general review and histories of the various branches of the service.

This is not a magazine, it is an attempt to perpetuate the memory of an event that occurs at very rare intervals. There is one thing we can say for ourselves, and that is that we have done our best.

The articles were written by able men, who have been trained in military duties almost all their lives. We have given the data that we deemed most important, and published the articles that we deemed most interesting. Perhaps we have made mistakes or errors, and if we have, do not be too prone to criticise, for remember that "to err is human." Read this volume with the spirit of military life, and our mistakes will pass unheeded.

The managing editor wishes to thank all the gallant men of the United States Army and Navy that have helped him compile data and contributed so much in making this publication the success that it is.

We feel that this volume will not be complete without a word of acknowledgment of the help that we have received from San Diegans in our little undertaking.

In the first place, we owe a debt of gratitude to the officials of the Panama-California Exposition, who opened the gates of the Fair to us and were always ready to assist us in compiling matter pertaining to the Exposition.

We feel especially indebted to the management of the San Diego Union, whose help was invaluable to the Editorial end of this volume. Never were we refused any request for assistance from them.

To the San Diego Savings Bank and the San Diego Sun, we have our sincere feeling of gratitude.

For Mr. F. H. Cole, manager of the Exposition Print Shop, we have many words of praise, his perfect knowledge of the printing business made our work a pleasure.

We wish to thank our photographer, Mr. Vreeland, who made the photos for some of the best cuts in the book. He laid other work aside to rush ours off.

The Pacific Engraving Company also deserves much praise for the efficient work which they did for this book.

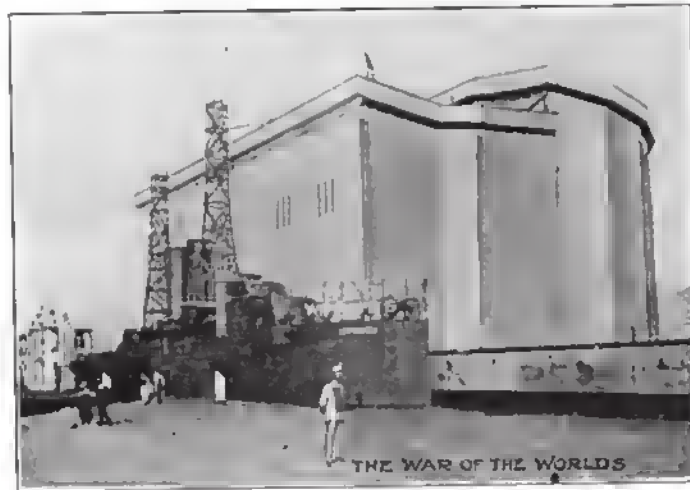
We have much praise for Dick C. Slater, formerly a member of the Coast Artillery Corps, who was a great factor in the success of the book. He was invaluable to us in compiling the Advertising section. His business ability was of great help to us.

Last, but not least, we wish to thank all our advertisers who comprise, practically, all the leading business firms in San Diego, for the aid we have received from them.

A. A.

On the Isthmus

at the Panama-California Exposition



"WAR OF THE WORLDS"

The loftiest and most conspicuous building on the "Isthmus" is the one which houses that great extravaganza known under the somewhat misleading cognomen of the "War of the Worlds." This is an electrical and mechanical exhibition given on the largest stage in the world, at an initial cost of about \$100,000. The scene is taken from the work of the same name written by Frederick Robinson, and is staged with extraordinary accuracy and care as to detail, embodying most of the best features of other spectacular extravaganzas with many others entirely new in type.

The scene is laid in New York harbor in the year 2000, and portrays a celebration on July Fourth in which men-of-war of the nations of the world participate. A portion of the visiting fleet returns silently in the early morning of July 5, after their departure the previous evening, and treacherously attacks the city, which is eventually destroyed, though the American fleet and airships succeed in wiping out the hostile men-of-war and aerial craft.

The Show is attractive from every point of view and is winning the heartiest commendations from all visitors to the Exposition. It is not so terrifying, by any means, as its name would indicate, but is none the less thrilling and surpassingly beautiful. Its management emphasizes the fact that it does not depict the horrors of war.

It is not moving pictures, but employs real ships and aerial craft, using real guns. The perspective is so accurate as to lead visitors to think they are looking upon an actual harbor and ocean scene.

The Oriental Joy Garden is composed of a combination of Japanese Games and Displays. On the right-hand side as you enter the garden, is located the Tokio Cafe, where you can sit amidst Oriental splendor and enjoy Oriental dishes—Chop Suey, Noodles, etc., as well as American dishes. Don't fail to visit the concessions on the inside where all the interesting Japanese games are found.

On the Isthmus at the Panama-California Exposition



PAINTED DESERT

There is something of this spirit in the "Painted Desert," which started as an amusement, but has developed into an education. Surrounded by an adobe wall and a cedar post stockade, its rocky formation, its sand, its very cactus like to the scenery of the real Painted Desert of Arizona, it seeks to concentrate in a small space the real native life of the southwest. It is cut by a high mesa. On one side lies the reserve of the Navajos and on the other wandering tribes, on the other pueblos of the village Indians, the Hopi, Zuni, Taos and the Tio Grande pueblos. The Indians have been brought to San Diego to build the homes they will occupy in 1915, and they have wrought well, thanks to a deal of encouragement from the white men who have performed all the heavy work. Braves and squaws and papooses are there, and the pottery is being shaped, the rugs and blankets are being woven, the ornaments being pounded out, exactly as the arts and crafts of the red men have been carried on for centuries. The tribal ceremonies take place in reconstructed kivas which stand in the open space before the high adobe dwellings. This should rank properly with the ethnology exhibit at the other end of the grounds.

El Cantina Madrid

En Cantina Madrid is the latest and one of the most popular attractions on the Isthmus. It is noted for being one of the best conducted Public Pavilions in the West, catering only to the best people.

Your trip to the Exposition is not complete without a dance on this magnificent floor, which is of finest maple and contains 11,000 square feet of dancing space. Private loges, complete in elegant appointments, accommodate comfortably 100 couples, offering an elegant means of entertainment for a box party. A regular cabaret performance is on at all times—admission is ten cents—dancing free.

As the name would indicate, everything is conducted after the old Spanish style, Senoritas and Dons in their native costumes add to the coloring and gaiety of the dancers.

In addition to the dancing Spanish dishes of all kinds are served—Tamales, enchiladas and chlli, with beer on draught, add much to the enjoyment of El Cantina Madrid.

The pavilion may be rented by fraternal organizations, clubs, societies, sororities, etc., for private dances.

PANAMA SUPPLY COMPANY CONCESSIONAIRES.

A. E. Cooch, General Representative.



THE ALHAMBRA CAFETERIA

Another illustration of California enterprise, is a physical demonstration of maximum efficiency as shown by the Alhambra Cafeteria at the Panama-California Exposition, which is in itself an exposition of processes rather than that of the finished product.

The Alhambra is the largest Cafeteria in the world, and the only one on the grounds, having a seating capacity of 1200 at any one time, with the possibility of serving 10,000 in a single day, to say nothing of catering to thousands of guests in some of the States and County Buildings, when dates have been fixed for their entertainment.

The large airy dining-room is 250 feet long and 100 feet wide, in the center of which are two long steam tables 75 feet long, so arranged that guests can be quickly served from both sides at one time. The furniture is of old hickory and blends fittingly with the rustic interior.

The well-ventilated kitchen is 60 feet long by 50 feet wide. The ranges are of special design and gas as well as electricity are used exclusively.

The steam tables are kept constantly replenished by means of ten ball-bearing bus wagons. These little wagons carry thirty supply pans filled with hot food, and they are also used for dishes to and from the washing tanks.

The meats are bought by the carcass and ripened in storage-rooms under the proper temperature, and then taken out as required; by this method the public may be assured of the most tender food.

Mr. Edward Fesser, the proprietor, who is a stickler on efficiency, has worked out the problem of how to give the public the best foods and cooking obtainable at popular prices, and still make enough to write off the cost of a \$40,000 building and equipment, in one year, besides giving the Exposition a percentage of the gross receipts.

His method is simply to combine strict business principles with the highest possible efficiency in all departments. He says that, theoretically, there should be nothing wasted in a well conducted cafeteria. He has instituted a system of accounts that are a distinctively new departure in the conduct of an ordinary cafeteria. The books are closed once a week, and they can tell you to a fraction exactly what the profit or loss may be, and adjustments made at once for future results.

The Cafeteria is a distinctly California institution, and has become so popular that it is patronized by rich and poor alike. On long counters are displayed fifty varieties of cooked foods prepared in the most tempting way, and the guest makes his choice after a visual inspection, which is infinitely more satisfactory than ordering from a Bill of Fare, and trusting to luck.

On the Isthmus at the Panama-California Exposition



IMPERIAL CONCESSION CO.

On the Isthmus.

You will easily distinguish this leading resort by the large white front with the large letters placated over the entrance: Ice Cream and Soft Drinks.

It's only a short distance from the main entrance on the Isthmus and under the personal direction of the proprietress, Mrs. H. W. Allen, formerly of Spokane, Washington. Mrs. Allen is a member of the Washington State Commission, and before coming to San Diego was the admirable hostess of the Washington State Building at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, San Francisco.

This concession furnishes ice cream in wholesale quantities to the other concessions of the Exposition dealing in cream, all of which is made right in their place of business.

A large plant, freezing the cream at the rate of ten gallons every eight minutes, is in operation daily in view of visitors; also, the most modern cone making machine in the world, with a capacity of 3,500 per hour, or 75,000 per day, will make it well worth your while to visit this most interesting exhibition. It has recently received an award from the Exposition of a gold medal.

Sanitary ice cream, ices and soft drinks of every kind, nature and description, served in the most appetizing manner at popular prices, has given this place of business an enviable reputation. Be sure and call in. You'll like it. Going through each exhibit building a soda fountain booth will be found.

The Temple of Mirth is located in the heart of the Isthmus. This concession is a scheme designed by the owner to amuse the little ones, as well as older people, in a novel and exquisite manner. The outside of the building is a very artistically executed cement model with a number of funny caricatures and faces which attract the attention of the passers-by. The interior is a number of well thought up schemes to amuse the young. The visitor meets with a great number of surprises as he passes through dark and narrow alleys, some of which will frighten him, ending up with a slide from the top of the building down to the exit. Altogether this amusement palace is well worth your visit.



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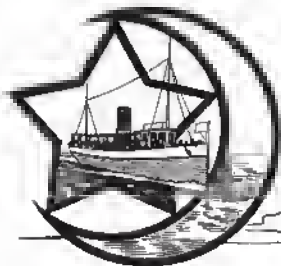
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